

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

MANUFACTURERS WOULD DIVIDE CANADA

THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION PREACHES AND PAYS FOR A POLICY DECLARING THAT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES CANNOT BE DEVELOPED UNDER FREE COMPETITION. THIS MEANS THAT WE MUST HAVE A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AT THE GREAT LAKES TO FENCE OUT THE "CHEAP LABOR" PRODUCTS OF EASTERN CANADA BEFORE WE CAN HAVE ANY FACTORIES IN THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES. THE GRAIN GROWERS, HOWEVER, ARE OPPOSED TO THIS POLICY OF SPLITTING UP CANADA. THEY WOULD REMOVE THE TARIFF ENTIRELY AND MAKE THE COST OF PRODUCTION SO CHEAP FOR LEGITIMATE INDUSTRIES THAT FOREIGN COMPETITION WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE. THAT IS THE POLICY EVERY GOOD BUSINESS MAN FOLLOWS IN HIS OWN BUSINESS. CIVILIZATION HAS NOW ADVANCED TO THE STAGE WHERE COMMON SENSE SHOULD BE APPLIED IN NATIONAL BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

OCTOBER 8, 1913

WINNIPEG

CANADA

CIRCULATION OVER 31,000 WEEKLY

ALLAN LINE

Royal Mail Steamers

FALL AND WINTER SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL

LIVERPOOL	GLASGOW	HAVRE-LONDON
Victorian . . . Oct. 21	Grampian . . . Oct. 23	Sicilian . . . Oct. 19
Corsican . . . Oct. 28	Scandinavian . . Nov. 1	Ionian . . . Oct. 26
Virginian . . . Nov. 4	Hesperian . . . Nov. 6	Pomeranian . . Nov. 2
Tunisian . . . Nov. 11	Pretorian . . . Nov. 15	Scotian . . . Nov. 9
Victorian . . . Nov. 18	Grampian . . . Nov. 20	Corinthian . . Nov. 16
Corsican . . . Nov. 25		Sicilian . . . Nov. 23

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS

HALIFAX-LIVERPOOL	PORTLAND-GLASGOW
Virginian Dec. 6	Scandinavian Dec. 4
Victorian Dec. 20	Ionian Dec. 13
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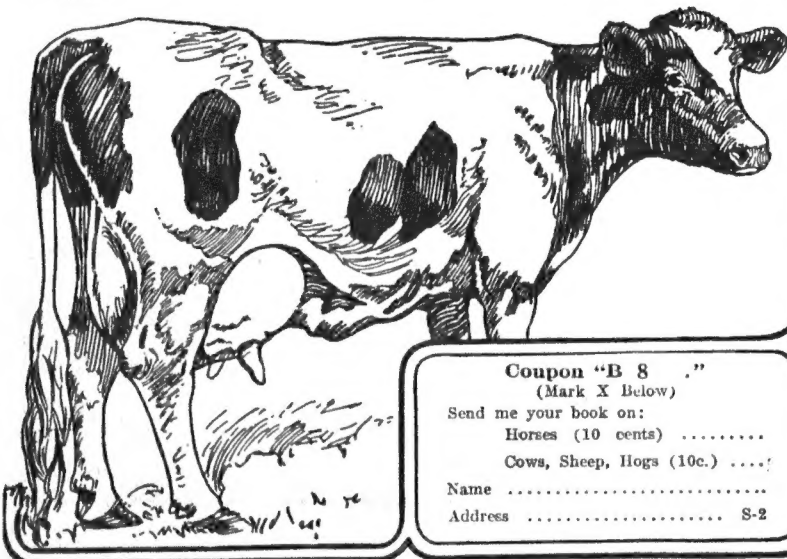
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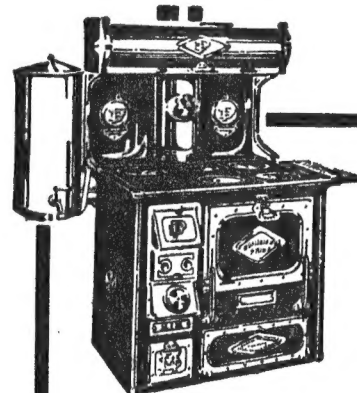
British Columbia—Enderby, Hazelton, Lillooet, Nanaimo, New Hazelton, Newport, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Telkwa, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria.

This Bank, having over 300 Branches in Canada, extending from Halifax to Prince Rupert, offers excellent facilities for the transaction of every description of banking business. It has correspondents in all cities of importance throughout Canada, the United States, the Continent of Europe, and the British Colonies. Collections made in all parts of the Dominion, and returns promptly remitted at lowest rates of exchange.

Two Central Offices in Winnipeg—Main St. and William Ave., D. M. Neeve, Manager.

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Other Branches in Winnipeg as follows:—Corydon Ave., Logan Ave., North End, Sargent Ave., Portage Ave. and Arlington St., Sargent Ave. and Arlington St., 490 Portage Ave.

WE PAY THE FREIGHT.



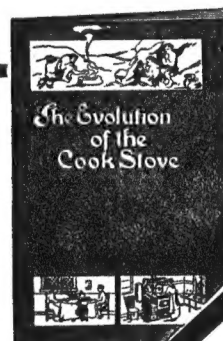
At the Factory Price

Buying at the factory will land this range at your station freight prepaid for \$20.00 less than the next best stove on the market. You pocket the dealer's profit—about 30 per cent.—get a beautiful steel and malleable iron range built to last a lifetime. And what's more you save money every month on your fuel bill.

Every Range is unconditionally guaranteed.

Dominion Pride Range

Sold on easy terms if desired



It's as good as seeing the range to read the complete and clear description in our book. The book also contains a history of cooking worth reading. Let us send you a copy.

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The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

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Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for money sent loosely in a letter.

GOVERNMENT CAN LOWER OCEAN FREIGHT RATES

Former Trade Commissioner Says Abolition of Duties on British Goods Will Do It

London, Oct. 1.—Benjamin H. Morgan, F.R.S.S., formerly British trade commissioner to Canada and a vice-chairman of the Canadian chamber of commerce, and an authority on economic questions, discussing the all-important question of Canadian freight rates in the Financial News today, declares the Dominion government has the remedy in its own hands.

One solution, he maintains, could be found in the reduction or abolition of the existing Canadian duties on British machinery, steel and iron girders and heavy goods of that class. Such a concession to the motherland need not affect more than six to eight items in the Canadian tariff, but it would undoubtedly attract a considerable volume of British goods to Canadian ports, and assure considerable freightage in the direction of Canada.

Return Freight Lower

Assuming that the British consigner paid 12s. 6d. per ton on this freight, says Mr. Morgan, the return freight would be very much lower, and would be all in favor of the Canadian producer. The effect of assuring a given volume of freight in cheapening the return freight is one of the common phases of shipping practise. This country does a large trade in exactly this class of goods with the Argentine, and takes in return, year by year, a very considerable amount of Plate wheat. Precisely the same phenomenon is witnessed in the case of Russia's Black Sea ports.

Encourage British Goods

Mr. Morgan adds that he is quite aware of the difficulties involved in dealing with the Canadian tariff, but the circumstances of the case are so urgent that the government of Canada would, in the interests of her primary producers, be well advised to throw her ports open to this particular class of British goods and so secure the relatively favorable freights for her grain, flour, lumber and other products.

One thing is certain, he concludes, that it is only by encouraging the importation of heavy and bulk British goods that she will draw the British tramp steamers to her ports, and without the tramp steamer low freight rates are at present an economic impossibility.

TENBY BRANCH PROGRESSING

The secretary of the Tenby branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association writes that they have now 21 paid up members, which is a very good showing for a branch that has only been organized a few months. They intend to go in for co-operation by buying a carload of flour and feed, also green apples, and if they cannot handle a full car of apples themselves, to co-operate with Glenella and take a carload between them. This we think is a very good suggestion for other of our smaller branches, where there are two or three small branches so situated that they can take a carload between them.

CHANCE TO SHOW LOYALTY

Canadian manufacturers have a chance to show their patriotism by joining the Grain Growers in a crusade for the reduction and removal of the tariff on buyers of British goods. Patriotism can easily be extended to hatred of American competition, but love of British competition is too heavy a strain.—Toronto Globe.

The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor.

JOHN W. WARD, Associate Editor.

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.

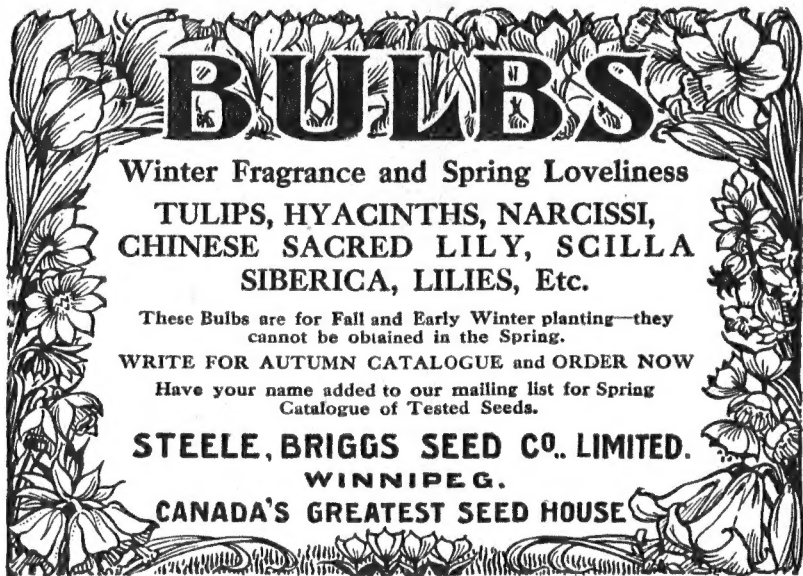
The Guide is designed to give uncolored news from the world of thought and action and honest opinions thereon, with the object of aiding our people to form correct views upon economic, social and moral questions, so that the growth of society may continually be in the direction of more equitable, kinder and wiser relations between its members, resulting in the widest possible increase and diffusion of material prosperity, intellectual development, right living, health and happiness.

Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter.

Volume VI.

October 8th, 1913

Number 41



BULBS

Winter Fragrance and Spring Loveliness

TULIPS, HYACINTHS, NARCISSI,
CHINESE SACRED LILY, SCILLA
SIBERICA, LILIES, Etc.

These Bulbs are for Fall and Early Winter planting—they cannot be obtained in the Spring.

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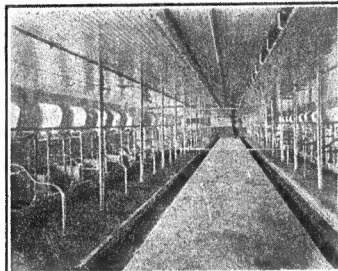
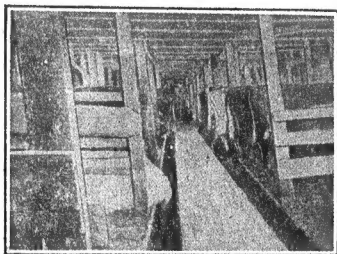
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A Clean Barn Pays Best!



Compare the old barn above with the clean barn shown on the right, and you will see how the modern barn fitted with the BT Steel Stalls pays so much better.

The open construction of the Steel Stalls allows the sunlight to flood every corner. No disease germs, for tuberculosis germs cannot live on

steel. It's the old wooden stalls, loaded with dirt and soaked with manure, that harbour the germs that kill! the best cows.

Your stable will be just as fresh and clean as your kitchen. Your cows cannot help but do well, and the milk will be cleaner, sweeter, and fetch you a better price every time.

BT Steel Stalls, Water Bowls, Litter Carriers

BT Stalls keep the cows clean, healthy, comfortable. There's a special aligning device on the BT Stalls that lines all the long and short cows up even with the gutter, so the manure falls right into the gutter. No manure on the cattle-stand, none on the passage-way, none on the cows—flanks and udders always clean. Then, it's an easy matter to run the BT Manure Carrier behind the stalls, throw in the manure, and run it, a ton at a time, out to the pile, yards from the barn. BT Steel Stalls and Manure Carriers make your stable as clean as your kitchen, and easy to keep clean. Our Free Book No. 21 tells many more interesting facts about modern stable equipment. It gives fine views and plans of modern barns. Mail the coupon and one will be sent you free.

FREE BARN PLANS

For years we have made a special study of dairy barns—how they should be equipped, designed and arranged so as to be the most profitable to the owner. Send us a rough pencil sketch of the floor plan of the barn, attach it to the coupon and mail today. We'll make blue print plans specially for you.

RUSH THE COUPON

We have an illustrated book on barn building, which you should get. It describes ventilation, drainage and best system for framing. Sent free on receipt of coupon.

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We believe, through careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. We do not knowingly accept the advertisements of frauds, get-rich-quick schemes, doubtful investments, or anything classed by us as "undesirable."

We publish no free "boosters," and all advertising matter is plainly marked as such.

Rates for classified advertisements may be seen on the classified page. Display rates may be had on application.

Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of publication to ensure insertion.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

At its last regular meeting, the Carlsbad local U. F. A. voted to tender E. J. Fream an expression of their confidence and appreciation of his ability and the manner in which he has conducted the business of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator company, and denounced as unjust and misleading the many criticisms of Mr. Fream and other officers of the Company in certain papers, especially the Calgary News-Telegram. Further, that they wish to assure these gentlemen of their hearty co-operation and that copies of the above be sent to Mr. Fream, also the Grain Growers' Guide and the Calgary News-Telegram.

W. J. HALL, Secretary.

SHORTAGE OF FEED GRAINS

According to the official report for September this year's corn crop will be 2,351,000,000 bushels, or 773,000,000 bushels below last year's yield and 180,000,000 bushels short of the inadequate crop of 1911. If all the corn raised in Argentina, Canada, Russia and the rest of Europe could be brought into this country our total supply would be less than last year's yield. Drouth has hit the West a hard blow. The condition of corn in Kansas indicates only 10 per cent. of a normal yield, in Nebraska 37, in Oklahoma 39, in Missouri 41 and in Illinois 62. These five states, whose corn acreage is 35.6 per cent. of the country's total acreage, show an average condition of only 37.8 per cent. It is evident that the shortage in corn cannot be made up by a surplus of other feeds. The oats crop is 352,000,000 bushels below the record breaker of last year though larger than in 1911. The deficiency in the barley crop as compared with 1912 is about 56,000,000 bushels, while rye is about as good this year as last. Hay harvest has been almost 10,000,000 tons less than last year, but almost 8,000,000 tons more than the short crop of 1911. Along with all these lesser yields we have the best wheat crop on record, the total of 754,000,000 bushels exceeding slightly that of 1901, which was also accompanied by a short crop of corn. No doubt some feed grains will be imported into this country, where, only a few years ago they were cheap enough to burn or to export. Some Argentine corn, Canadian barley and oats, and the by-products of mills will find a market here when the tariff obstacle is removed. But all of these cannot make up the deficiency in corn or take its place in the finishing of livestock for market. Meats are bound to continue dear under such circumstances. Livestock is already being marketed prematurely to save corn, which must have its effect on later supplies. The feeding period will naturally be shorter when corn is high, resulting in lighter weights and less meat. Unless unexpectedly liberal supplies of meats can be found in other countries there will be a shortage after the grass cattle and sheep have been marketed.—National Stockman and Farmer, Chicago, Ill.

PROFITING BY LOW TARIFF

Washington, D.C., Oct. 5.—Estimates made by the customs experts of the treasury show that as a result of yesterday's business in the different custom houses of the country, approximately \$10,000,000 in duties which would have been collected under the law that ceased to exist Friday, will be remitted to importers of goods on which duties were reduced in the new tariff measure signed by President Wilson.

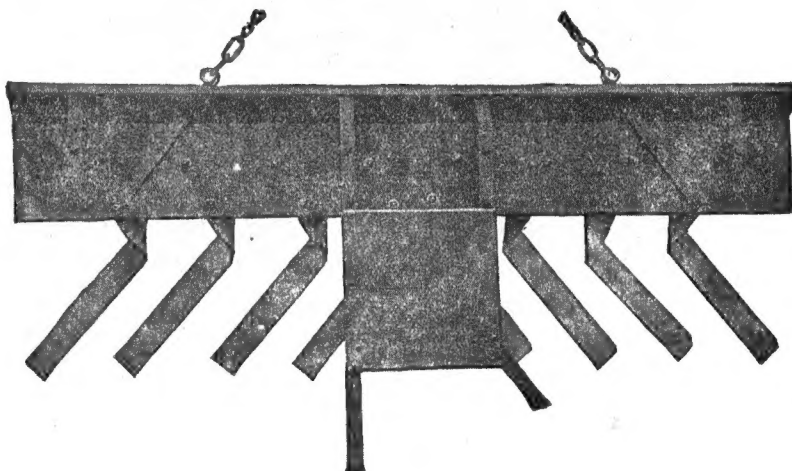
When writing to Advertisers mention The Guide

Here is something new for the Last West, and it is made in Winnipeg

The "D & D" Cyclone Weed Destroyer

The Emblem of Death

To the Wild Oats, Wild Mustard, French Weed, Canada Thistle, and the "Yellow Peril" (the Sow Thistle)



Its Effect on the Soil

It leaves the soil in a smooth and well worked condition, conserving the moisture in the fallow for the next crop

Farmers are looking for a different Cultivator. Here it is! The best Weed Killer, Surface Cultivator, Dust Mulcher and

Conservator of Moisture that has ever been invented. If you don't believe us write to Mr Campbell, of dry farming system fame

Millions of dollars are annually lost in Western Canada, not to mention the remainder of the Dominion, by the neglect of farmers to use the D. & D. Cyclone, or a similar tool. Numberless acres of land are summer-fallowed with a view of retaining moisture to aid in making the next year's crop, and then allowed to crust or grow up with weeds—either of which will rob the soil of moisture as completely as a pump. Many farmers, at heavy expense, replot their land when overgrown with weeds, and thus save some of the moisture, but this is both costly and unsatisfactory. The clean and thorough cultivation necessary to grow wheat demands a tool that would keep plowed land clean until the time for seeding the wheat.

This led to the Manufacture of the Cyclone Weed Destroyer

With a Cyclone twelve feet wide and four horses, a man can thoroughly clean twenty acres per day of ten hours, cutting the soil to a depth of three inches, destroying every weed, and leaving a three inch dust mulch to prevent evaporation of moisture.

At Headingly last season we had a demonstration plot of six acres. The day we worked the Cyclone weed destroyer the plowed land showed a green carpet of young weeds; the frost was out to the depth of seventeen inches. On the same day a grave was opened and the digger had not gone through the frost at six feet. During the spring season, and up to the time of the June rain, the moisture was ever present, the seed germinated and maintained a wholesome green, with vigorous growth, while in the other fields seeded at the same time, the grain never started till the rain came, which was late in the Red and Assiniboine Valley. Results—Cycloned fields, fifty bushel crop; the other land, was choked out with weeds and cut down.

Earl of Clarendon believes Western Farmers can Improve Methods

"Travelling past the prairies," he said, "I was surprised that the land is not more productive than it is. The farmers might, I fancy, clear and weed their land more and obtain a yield of thirty bushels to the acre where they now obtain only twenty.

No one who Summerfallows can afford to dispense with the Cyclone

for it is the only tool with which such land can be kept clean at slight expense. Weeds cannot stay where the Cyclone is used. Even the seed

that has not germinated when the machine went over it before seeding will never get a start, because the grain will come so quickly and so thick that the weed will smother.

Any practical farmer will recognize the merit of the Cyclone as soon as he sees it. Any other cultivator or disc works the land too deep, and ridges it so the land is left too open, and allows it to dry out, so that seeds never sprout till they come with or ahead of the grain.

Professor S. A. Bedford, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been emphasizing the gospel of better farming, clean farming, conservation of moisture, etc. The boys and girls of the Province have been taught the principles of agriculture in the public schools, nature study, botany, chemistry, etc., and we have all kinds of the very best plows; still we must admit that our land, which we found clean but a few years ago, is now polluted and rotten with foul seeds, ready to spring up and choke out the grain. Even the experimental farms are not at a high standard in point of being clean, notwithstanding the great amount of power they possess, and doing more than double the work that is necessary, if the proper cultivators were in use.

Wherein lies the fault? Is it the fault of the farmer? Or is it the fault of the different kinds of cultivators, or is partly the fault in both?

But what avail is the strength and capacity of man when his weapons are useless.

This is what Mr. John Kennedy, Vice-President of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., has to say of the Cyclone Weeder:

"Having plowed my summer fallow, comprising approximately sixty acres, early in July, which was practically covered with sow thistle, Canadian thistle and other noxious weeds. I have gone over this summer fallow, for the third time, just lately with the Cyclone Weeder, and when going over it the last time apparently no sow thistle or Canadian thistle was in sight. Moreover the moisture was in the fallow land. I find that this weeder is much easier on horses. I believe that when the ground is in proper shape, two horses will cover just as much ground as four horses will with any other cultivator that I have ever seen. I am satisfied that it will do good work and work well wherever any other cultivator will work."

We put down this proposition!—If any farmer will plow his land well either in the fall or spring, or summer fallow, turn down the trash, weeds

and stubble, and use the D. & D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer, working the land the first time the same way the plowing was done, up to the time of seeding, the scourge and plague of weeds will disappear. The Cyclone will do what the harrow and common cultivator or disc never can attain; that is, to seal down the trash, stubble, weeds, etc., that they may decompose through fermentation. This is only possible under a dust mulch, and the retaining of the moisture to meet moisture through capillary attraction, the conservation of two seasons' rainfall for one crop, and the wonderful advantage of having the frost go deep in the moist land.

Frost does not go deep in fallows that are as dry as ashes, on account of weeds having been allowed to grow high enough to pump all the moisture out of the soil, and poison the land for the future crops with their seed and bitterness.

The farmers who are fortunate enough to get in their order for a D. & D. Cyclone the present season, and use it, we would recommend that they open up a dead furrow every thirty-three feet in their summerfallows, and clean up the dead furrows or finishes in their fall plowing, and open an outlet to some lower level, such as a roadway water course. This will, where there is too much potash, allow the land to be cleansed by the surface water getting away. If it lies on the surface it scalds the plant; when it dries into crystals, it poisons.

Just before seeding, put the Cyclone over the land, crossing the dead furrows, which will fill them up. With this system the seeding can begin four or five days sooner, and the grain will be days earlier and even.

We wish to see every farmer who belongs to the Grain Growers have the early and clean crop of the different communities.

Green trash, knee high in a wheat field, after the grain is cut, is a poor guarantee for a good yield in threshing time.

One way to secure a D. & D. Cyclone Weed Destroyer is to send a draft payable to Dodds & Detwiler to the Home Bank at Winnipeg, to be exchanged by the Bank for the bill of lading when the Cyclone is shipped. Send \$40 for an eight foot, \$50 for a ten foot and \$60 for a twelve foot. We are not selling through agents, but direct to the farmer, and on a small margin of profit, and for cash. Order early, because we are only going to build a limited number this season and for the spring seeding. Afterwards we will be in a position to supply the Dominion of Canada. Made in all lengths from four feet and upwards, price \$5 per foot.

A new commandment we give unto you: "Thou shalt not harbor noxious weeds on your place so that your neighbor's land will become polluted"

DODDS & DETWILER

Address: c.o. THE LELAND HOTEL

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 8th, 1913

THE GUIDE REFERENDUM

We hope every reader of The Guide is preparing to take part in The Guide Referendum, full particulars of which are given on page 16 of this issue. The ballots, one for our women readers and the other for the men, will be printed on December 3, and in the meantime we want the fullest possible discussion of every question in the columns of The Guide. Each of the different questions will be dealt with editorially in The Guide, but we also want our readers, both those who are in favor and those who are against the various propositions, to send us letters for the Mail Bag, setting forth their views and arguing their case. We are especially anxious to get a large vote from our women readers, to whom we have extended the suffrage in this referendum on equal terms with men.

WILSON TARIFF BENEFITS CANADA

The Wilson Tariff Bill became the law of the United States on Friday last and the effect of it will have an important bearing upon Canadian business. The American tariff reduction was made solely for the benefit of the American people, and without consideration of other peoples, which is the ordinary business method. But the Wilson Tariff Act will confer considerable advantages upon various sections of Canada. Henceforth our stock-raisers will be able to ship their cattle, sheep and hogs to the American market without paying duty. The result is that our Canadian meat trust will be forced to pay a higher price to the farmers or the stock will go south. Undoubtedly placing live stock upon the free list will stimulate the stock industry in Western Canada, and also in Ontario. The duty on barley has been reduced from 30 to 15 cents per bushel, and in ordinary years this will permit of the export of a large quantity of Canadian barley to the United States. The duty on oats is reduced from 15 to 6 cents per bushel, and this change, together with the Canadian bushel being 34 pounds and the American 32 pounds, means that a considerable quantity of oats will find their way across the line, particularly as the American oat crop is 362,000,000 bushels under last year.

Portland cement has been placed on the free list and that will enable our cement combine to invade the American market and we will undoubtedly see Canadian cement sold across the line at a lower price than in Canada.

Bituminous coal has also been placed on the free list, and this will afford immense opportunity to the coal miners of the Maritime Provinces, where there are unlimited quantities of soft coal which will now have free access to the great manufacturing centres of the New England States. Free fish will also benefit the Maritime fishermen as well as those of British Columbia. The duty on hay has been reduced from \$4 to \$2 per ton, which will benefit the hay growers of New Brunswick and Quebec. Boots and shoes now being on the free list will no doubt open up the American market to our Canadian manufacturers who will charge protectionist prices in Canada and free trade prices in the United States.

The duty on butter and cheese has been reduced from 6 to 2½ cents per pound, and eggs from 5 cents to 2 cents per dozen. These changes will certainly mean an increase in the export of these Canadian products to the American market. All kinds of dressed meat being placed on the free list will open up splendid opportunities to our packing houses, while the placing of lumber on the free list will benefit our lumbermen. It will be interesting a year hence to compare the exportation of the various Canadian products which are now placed on the American free list or have been given important reduction

in the tariff. Those opposed to the reciprocity agreement told us that the 90,000,000 market to the south of us was of no use because it was completely supplied. A year hence we will compare the figures and show the ridiculousness of the anti-reciprocity argument.

AMERICAN WHEAT MARKET OPEN

The new American tariff reduces the duty on wheat from 25 cents to 10 cents per bushel, but places it on the free list provided Canada places wheat and flour on the free list. The clause in which this provision is made is from the "Free List" and reads as follows:

646. Wheat, wheat flour, semolina, and other wheat products are on the free list: Provided that wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, that wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 45 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and semolina and other products of wheat 10 per centum ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a country, dependency, or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour or semolina or any other product of wheat imported from the United States: Provided further, That the importation of weed seeds, whether or not mixed with bran or wheat screenings, is prohibited unless the same shall have been ground or otherwise treated so that the seeds will not germinate.

This is a reciprocity offer with a specific application to wheat, wheat flour and other wheat products, which is of vast importance to every wheat grower in Canada. All that is necessary now to secure the free entry of Canadian wheat to the American market is a change in the Canadian Tariff Act placing wheat, wheat flour and wheat products on the free list. And this action should be taken at the next session of Parliament. The only objection that will come will be from the flour millers, who will claim that they must have protection from the American millers. There is, however, no industry in Canada with so little need of protection as flour milling. Situated in the centre of the best wheat fields of the world it is ridiculous to suggest that any one of our flour mills should fear competition from Minneapolis, 500 miles away, where the millers pay higher prices for their wheat. We reproduce elsewhere in this issue letters from the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Echo Milling Company, Gladstone, both of which state that the protective tariff on flour is of no use to them in the flour milling industry and that they would welcome free trade. These two concerns are typical, and their statements prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the flour industry needs no protection. If prompt action is taken by the organized farmers we believe the Dominion Government will deem it wise to place wheat and wheat products on the free list and thus open the American market to Canadian wheat. We believe that the hysteria and fear of annexation which siezed the Canadian public two years ago has passed away sufficiently to enable them to look upon an ordinary business proposition in a common sense light. It will very likely depend upon the vigor with which the organized farmers press their claims at Ottawa as to whether the government will meet their wishes.

FREE IMPLEMENTS IN SIGHT

Among the many other things which the new American tariff places upon the free list are the following items:

401. Agricultural Implements: Plows, tooth and disk harrows, headers, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers, horse-rakes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, beet and sugar cane machinery, wagons and carts, and all other agricultural implements of any kind and description, whether specially mentioned herein or not, whether in whole or in parts, including repair parts.

Henceforth the Massey-Harris Company, the Cockshutt Plow Company and all the

other implement manufacturers of Canada will have absolutely free access to the American market, and we believe that with their well known energy and enterprise coupled with the merit of their products, that they will be able to build up a splendid trade with the American farmers. Our heartiest wish is that such will be the case, because no one is more desirous than the Grain Growers to see Canadian industry develop and prosper. There has been a standing offer of free trade in agricultural implements on the American statute books for a considerable number of years. Canadian implement manufacturers, however, always contended that it would be unfair to them to accept the offer as it did not include parts of implements, upon which the American tariff was 45 per cent. The new tariff, however, places all implements and their parts on the free list, and throws open the American market to our Canadian manufacturers, asking nothing in return. There is now absolutely no reason why agricultural implements should not be placed upon the free list and our Canadian farmers given the advantage of free trade prices. Placing implements on the free list will result in a big saving to every Canadian farmer, and will not in any way injure any Canadian manufacturer. If the farmers of Canada will act like business men during the next few months they can have free trade prices on all agricultural implements.

MANUFACTURERS TAKE TO COVER

After due deliberation the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has decided that they do not care to accept the challenge for a debate with The Grain Growers' Guide. We are in receipt of the following letter from the ex-president, Mr. Gourlay:

Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide
Winnipeg, Man. Toronto, Sept. 25, 1913
Dear Sir:—

Your communication of July 19, to the President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, was considered by our Advisory Committee in Halifax, on the 17th inst.

Our Committee realize that a debate such as you propose might be of interest to your readers and prove of great value in increasing your circulation. Nevertheless, I am instructed to advise you that as our Association is on record as favoring a policy that will establish industrial plants throughout the West, rather than one that would support foreign industrial plants through a free trade propaganda, we fail to see any useful national purpose to be gained by complying with your paper's request.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ROBT. S. GOURLAY.

In reply to Mr. Gourlay's letter we have written him as follows:

Winnipeg, Canada, Oct. 3, 1913

Mr. Robert S. Gourlay,
Ex-President Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of September 25, and are very sorry that your Advisory Committee deems it unwise to accept our free offer to use the pages of The Guide for a debate upon the tariff question. We trust your Committee was not unduly disturbed over the thought of increasing the circulation of our paper. We shall endeavor to struggle ahead without the benefit of this debate.

We note you consider that a protective tariff will establish industrial plants throughout the West, and that free trade would prevent such industrial growth. If your contention is correct, then we shall never have any great industrial development in this country, because we already have free trade with Eastern Canada. You will, of course, understand that the "cheap labor" of Eastern Canada, as well as the "larger output," "greater specialization," "keen competition" and "larger capitalization" of the Eastern Canadian industries, will, according to the policy of your Association, absolutely prevent us from developing any large industries in this country. This is the policy that your Association has been preaching for many years, as we understand it, so we must presume that your Association, being anxious for the welfare of the West, will be in

favor of a protective tariff across Canada at the Great Lakes, and by so doing compel Eastern Canadian Manufacturers to erect plants out in this country, so that the Prairies may have a "well-rounded" development. If this is not so, we should be glad to be corrected.

The above, and other knotty problems in connection with the tariff, we had hoped to have you unravel in the course of the debate. If your committee can devise any more suitable terms for the debate than those which we suggested, we should be glad to hear them, because we are willing to debate the tariff question with your Association on any terms within the bounds of reason. Our invitation to debate is still open and will remain open, and if at any time in the future your Association should decide to change its policy of darkness to one of light and publicity, we shall be glad to meet you in our pages.

With best wishes for the continued growth and development of all legitimate manufacturing industries in Canada, and also for a policy of free trade, we are,

Yours very truly,

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE.

We do not know where else to look for a protectionist with the courage of his convictions. A year ago we challenged the Toronto News to show the faith that was in them, but one dose of Free Trade facts was sufficient for them. The News prefers to act like a politician who makes all sorts of false statements on the stump when there is no person present to challenge him, but who has nothing to say when there is an intelligent opponent in sight. Now we have gone right to the fountain-head and found even the Great Canadian Manufacturers' Association itself afraid to debate the merits of its chief source or revenue. The protectionist manufacturers fear publicity and that is the reason they have hunted for their hole when challenged to come out and answer a few simple ordinary questions.

A FREE TRADE MANUFACTURER

W. J. Tregillus, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, beside being a successful farmer and stockbreeder, has lately become a manufacturer on a large scale of bricks and other clay products. Mr. Tregillus has frequently made known the fact that he is a pronounced Free Trader, and since he has been engaged in a manufacturing industry the Protectionist Press Bureau has been busy circulating reports which suggest that his views have undergone a change, and that he is personally benefitting by Protection. Mr. Tregillus, in a letter published on page seven of this issue of The Guide, has made a spirited reply to his assailants. He is still a Free Trader, and is willing to have the duties at once removed from the products which he manufactures. Protection, he points out, is a burden upon his industry. It increases the cost of his plant and of his transportation facilities, it increases the cost of living of his workmen, and hinders the prosperity and decreases the purchasing power of his customers. On the other hand, Protection of his own industry is unnecessary and of no value. Foreign manufacturers of bricks are too far away from his market to be able to pay freight charges and successfully compete with him. There are a great many other Canadian industries which would vastly benefit by Free Trade, and if all our manufacturers had as clear an understanding of conditions as Mr. Tregillus the curse of Protection would soon be swept away.

FOSTER'S RECIPROCITY DEAL

The reciprocity agreement with the West Indies, which the politicians and press of the government party assured us would be much more beneficial to Canada than a similar agreement with the United States, is not proving a pronounced success. The scale of duties on the goods comprising the commerce between the two countries has been re-adjusted with the object of increasing the trade, but it is now found that before business can be increased or even maintained, Mr. Foster must dip into the Canadian treasury and pay a heavy subsidy to a steamship company to induce them to run boats. The West Indies have declined to pay any portion of the sub-

sidy, and some of the islands, it is reported, threatened to renounce the agreement unless Canada made arrangements for the service. In order to save his experiment from absolute failure, and himself from ridicule, Mr. Foster was consequently obliged to make Canada pay the whole subsidy, and this country is thus forced to pay further tribute to the steamship combine. The service to be given will consist of fortnightly sailings from Halifax and St. John by 11 knot vessels. How much the taxpayers of Canada are to pay for this Mr. Foster does not say, but it will undoubtedly be a large sum. The manufacturers whose goods will be carried to the West Indies by the subsidised ships will no doubt applaud the bargain. They and the steamship owners will get the benefit, and the people of Canada will bear the expense. The West Indies agreement, inasmuch as it provides for lower duties on the fruit, spices, sugar, and molasses, which we import from those islands, was a step in the right direction, but its advantages are infinitesimal compared with those which we should gain by the removal of trade barriers between Canada and the United States. Last year the West Indies bought from Canada goods to the value of \$7,543,207 and sold to us \$10,550,491 worth. In the same year our exports to the United States amounted to \$168,605,800 and our imports from that country to \$442,213,343. Thus we find Mr. Foster entering into agreements and paying a large subsidy in the endeavor to stimulate a trade of \$18,000,000 with a country thousands of miles away, while he refuses to lift a hand to remove barriers which would permit the extension of a trade with a country right alongside our own, which in spite of high duties already exceeds \$600,000,000 a year. The fact is that Mr. Foster does not want to see Canada's trade with either British or foreign countries increase. He pretends to be trying to find new markets for Canadian goods, but as a protectionist he objects to Canada increasing her imports, although as an intelligent man he must know that exports cannot be increased without a corresponding increase of imports. That is why Mr. Foster goes running around the world at the public expense, posing as "Canada's Commercial Traveller" and trying to secure small orders in remote regions, while at the same time he strenuously objects to removing the toll gates through which our trade with our nearest customers must pass.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

The new United States tariff is not merely a measure which will bring relief to the people by reducing the high cost of living. Its passage, in more ways than one, marks the beginning of a new epoch in American politics. It typifies the revolt of the people of the United States against the policy of High Protection, and it demonstrates the fact that a public man of high ideals and unselfish motives, such as President Wilson, can defy and overcome the plots and schemes of the enemies of the people. The New York World, speaking of the new tariff says:

"It is the first tariff in fifty years which was passed by the representatives of the people and not by the representatives of privilege and plutocracy."

In this respect the United States is ahead of Canada, for this country, since 1878 certainly, has never had a tariff that was passed by the representatives of the people. Canadian tariffs, since the inauguration of the so-called National Policy, have always been passed at the dictation, and to serve the interests, of a few manufacturers. Canada has adopted many of the customs and institutions of the United States. Some of these have been good and some bad. We followed them in the adoption of High Protection with its resultant trusts, dear living and corruption. May we hope that we may also follow the lead of our neighbors and

determine to throw off at once both the shackles of Protection and the domination of the government by Special Privilege?

MONTREAL'S SLUMS

Montreal, Canada's largest city, and a splendid example of what Protection can do for a country, was visited last week by Thomas Richardson, a labor member of the British Parliament. Unlike most of our distinguished visitors from across the sea, Mr. Richardson did not confine his sight seeing to an automobile trip through the best business and residential parts of the city. After he had seen the banks and the homes of a few millionaires, he placed himself under the guidance of Mrs. Rose Henderson, social worker and juvenile court probation officer, who showed him around Griffintown, where the poorer classes of workmen live. To his guide, Mr. Richardson said:

"I never in all my life saw slums as terrible, as absolutely filthy, as those you have shown me here in Montreal. Why, in parts of England we tear down, by order of the health board, places that are palaces beside these."

Chas. B. Gordon, the new president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, who is president of the Dominion Textile Co. and one of the "42" who own Canada, is a Montreal man, and as one who loves his city and is consumed with the desire to uplift the masses, he will no doubt see that this condition is at once remedied.

We are glad to note that the Lake of the Woods Milling Company has had another good year. At the annual meeting of the company, held at Montreal on October 1, a profit of \$549,677 was reported, being an increase of \$92,666 over the figure of the previous year. In addition to the usual 8 per cent. dividend a bonus of 2 per cent. was paid on the common stock, and substantial sums were written off goodwill, trade marks and property accounts. The Lake of the Woods can obtain unlimited supplies of the best wheat in the world at rock bottom prices. It has the best markets in the world for all the flour it can produce. It is efficiently managed, and is capable of holding its own with any other milling concern in the world. But wait and see the awful howl it will put up when the proposal is made to put wheat and flour on the free list so as to open the United States market to Canadian producers.

The Brantford Courier, the right bower of W. F. Cockshutt, M.P., that champion of higher Protection, sums up what it calls the "proud record" of the Borden Government during its two years of power thus: "Trade interests have been much encouraged." Surely that is a misprint for "The interests have been much encouraged." No one can contend that a government which gained power on a campaign against wider markets, and which, despite reaction being felt in Protectionist countries the world over, still keeps up Canada's high tariff, is really helping forward our trade and commerce. Free Trade would do what its name implies—free our trade from the self-imposed bonds and restrictions of Protection.

"The Canadian West has given us the best wheat crop the Dominion has ever seen," said Sir Edmund Walker, in an interview at Montreal a few days ago. Was Sir Edmund speaking as the representative of the Triple Alliance when he used that candid phrase, "The Canadian West has given us?"

Widespread regret is being expressed, especially among former citizens of the United States now resident in Canada, at the removal of Dr. J. E. Jones, who has for a number of years filled the important position of United States Consul General at Winnipeg. Dr. Jones left on Saturday afternoon, and goes immediately to Genoa, Italy, where he will occupy a similar position.

Free Trade Manufacturer

The following letter, dealing with Free Trade and Protection, from the standpoint of the Canadian Manufacturer, has been written to The Guide by W. J. Tregillus, of Calgary, President of the Tregillus Clay Products Co.

Editor, Guide:—My attention has been called to an article appearing in a number of Western Canada papers, commenting upon the fact that although very much opposed to the principle of protection, I have lately invested \$500,000 in establishing a plant for the manufacture of bricks and other clay products. Emphasis is placed upon the fact that these articles are heavily protected by our customs tariff, and that while advocating the adoption of free trade, I am a manufacturer personally profiting by the iniquitous system of protection, and the suggestion is made that I "should have gone into the manufacture of a non-protective commodity; some such article as binder twine, cream separators or artificial limbs, etc., which do not enjoy the beneficent sunshine of a protective tariff."

An Unnecessary Burden

It would appear only reasonable to suppose that when the protectionists have curtailed my right to purchase commodities without paying therefor a heavy taxation in the way of duty, they might at least leave me the right to engage in any manufacturing enterprise which I deem it advisable to engage in. I am a Free Trader. I believe in the absolute abolition of all tariffs, of every kind whatsoever. I am a manufacturer of bricks, and I venture to assert that I would be in a better position to manufacture bricks, that I could make a better product at a more reasonable price, with greater advantage to those engaged in the industry, including all those who labor with me

in the work, if we were not so greatly hampered by the system of protection in the Dominion of Canada.

The clay from which these bricks are made is just as good as any clay existing in any other part of the American continent. Unhampered by the tariff, we could secure machinery just as good and at as low a price as could any other manufacturer in the world. The men who are working with me in this plant are just as capable as the men who work in any plant in the United States or Canada, and besides this, I have the tremendous advantage of being close to my market, and to suggest under these circumstances that the Tregillus Clay Products Co. cannot live and prosper without a protective tariff, is to urge that the men who are running it are incapable business men, and that they should be placed in a business sanitarium.

As it is today, the tariff hampers me at every turn, it adds to the cost of the siding which the railway puts into my

yard, it adds to the cost of the cars which ship the product, it materially increases the capital cost of installing the plant, and far worse than this is

the tariff direct upon the purchasing power of the labor of the country, which lowers the capacity of the Alberta people to use bricks, hence I have not the market I otherwise would have were it not for the protective tariff. Can I make this point clearer? I am safe in estimating that protection adds to the cost of every building erected in the province of Alberta, at least 25 per cent. It adds to the living expenses of every family in the province of Alberta to an equal amount. If we remove these obstacles, increase the purchasing power of the people of Alberta, just as surely as day follows night, there will be a better market for my products and for every other product manufactured by the people of Canada, produced by the farmers, or used by the people.

The suggestion is made that I might

engage in the manufacture of binder twine, and it is very interesting to me to note that since the tariff on binder twine was removed, the Canadian manufacturers have been able to hold their own, and in fact our exports of binder twine have increased to a very considerable extent. As a matter of fact, since that date a large factory has been established in Canada by American capital, thus proving the fallacy of another standard argument of those who believe in protection. The same applies to the manufacture of cream separators. Since the introduction of free trade the Canadian manufacturers have more than held their own, and the cream separator is an article on which the Canadian manufacturer must face the competition of the whole world, not of the United States alone, as in the case of binder twine and bricks.

Courage of His Convictions

I am in favor of Free Trade, not at some distant period in the future, but immediately. I am quite willing that the start should be made on bricks and any other clay products I am manufacturing, and in this I do not stand alone. England turned to Free Trade because her manufacturers wanted it. America is turning to it today because her manufacturers realize that protection is a curse instead of a blessing, and we in Canada must turn to it before we can hope to take our proper place as manufacturers and exporters of manufactured products. I am, faithfully yours,

WILLIAM J. TREGILLUS.

Calgary, Alta., Sept. 10, 1913.



"A FREE TRADE MANUFACTURER"

Manufacturers in Parliament

Is President Gourlay's plea for "better representation" justified?
The men who now "represent" the various industries

By Francis A. Carman, in Toronto Saturday Night

"Manufacturers should get better representation in Parliament."

This statement, made recently at Montreal by President Gourlay of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, set me thinking. The quotation being in what the grammarians call "indirect narration," is obviously not in the exact words of Mr. Gourlay. But I found the words substantially the same in two Montreal dailies, and therefore presume them to fairly represent what the C.M.A. President actually said.

This statement set me thinking. After half a dozen years spent in the Press Gallery of the House of Commons, I confess that it had not occurred to me that the voice of the manufacturers had difficulty in making itself heard either in that Chamber or in the Cabinet Councils of the Dominion. I confess also that that voice had not seemed to be quite so powerful since the Western tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1910 and the gathering of the Grain Growers in the Commons Chamber in the following December; but it still seemed to me to have quite sufficient pitch and volume. Certain campaigns for more protection for certain industries have since then failed; but there has, as yet, been no very marked reduction in the burdens still imposed on trade in the interests of the said manufacturers.

This statement, then, set me thinking. But it also sent me a-hunting. There is a little red book published at Ottawa, edited by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod and intitled "The Canadian Parliamentary Guide." This little red book tells who and what—though not, perhaps fortunately, why and how—our members of Parliament are. To its pages, therefore, I hied me to see what light it might throw on the dark words of Mr. R. S. Gourlay. And what do you think I found?

What Our M.P.s Do

In the first place I found a table which seemed to show that Mr. Gourlay had in

fact a grievance. This table indicated that out of the 221 members of the House of Commons there were only an unlucky 13 who belonged to the class called manufacturers. This table gave the comparison of the "occupations" of the members in the present (12th) and the last (11th) Parliaments as follows:

	12th	11th
Merchants	27	31
Capitalists	2	7
Lawyers	75	75
Farmers	32	31
Doctors	18	22
Journalists	10	10
Manufacturers	13	12
Agents	8	8
Brokers	5	2
Student	1	
Druggist	1	
Surveyor	1	
Labor employe	1	
Contractors	9	2
Notaries	7	4
Lumbermen	11	7

On reading this table I must candidly confess—and this is the third confession I have had to make since this article opened—I was a little "flabbergasted." I did not at all like the idea—and I have not now any intention of casting doubts on the statistical accuracy of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—although it is rather difficult to find 221 members accounted for in the record of the 11th Parliament. And yet, on the other hand, it did seem to me that the voice of the manufacturer had been rather more prevalent in the last two Parliaments than these figures would justify. What was to be done? The puzzlement was intense, but at last the solution came. Why not test Black Rod's figures by his own data? There could be no disloyalty in that. So forthwith I plunged into a study of his "thumb-nail biographies" of the gentlemen who make the laws for the Dominion.

Manufacturers Number Forty

The showing this time, even Mr.

Gourlay would have to admit, was vastly different. Instead of 13, the manufacturers in the House of Commons numbered 27; while there were 13 more to be added from the ranks of the Upper House. Taking the 40 Senators and Commons together they represent a wide variety of industries; but they also represent much "interlocking" of directorates and other forms of control of industrial power. The industries may be conveniently divided into 25 groups, thus:

Steel and coal—Senator G. A. Cox; Senator Robert Jaffray; Senator Robert Mackay; Senator Mackeen.

Lumber—Hon. G. H. Perley; Senator Edwards; Senator Mackay; Senator Mitchell; Senator Thompson; Senator McLaren; Senator Gibson; Mr. Francis McCrea, of Sherbrooke; Mr. William Power, of Quebec; and Mr. E. W. Tobin, of Richmond and Wolfe.

Pulp and paper—Hon. G. H. Perley; Senator Mackay; Mr. Francis McCrea, of Sherbrooke; Mr. H. H. McLean, of Sunbury and Queen's, N.B.; Mr. F. B. McCurdy, of Queen's-Sherburne, N.S.; Mr. William Power, of Quebec; and Mr. E. W. Tobin, of Richmond and Wolfe.

Agricultural implements—Senator Frost, Senator Melvin Jones; and Mr. W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford.

Boots and shoes—Mr. H. B. Ames, of Montreal; and Mr. E. N. Rhodes, of Amherst.

Car works—Senator Curry; Mr. F. B. McCurdy, of Queen's-Sherburne; and Mr. E. N. Rhodes, of Amherst.

Motor Cars—Senators Curry; and Mr. E. N. Rhodes, of Amherst.

Woollens—Mr. F. R. Lalor, of Haldimand; Mr. W. Thoburn, of Lanark; and Mr. John Stanfield, of Truro.

Canning—Mr. F. R. Lalor, of Haldimand; Mr. J. E. Armstrong, of Lambton; Mr. David Marshall, of Elgin; and Mr. W. S. Loggie, of Northumberland, N.B.

Flour milling—Senator Mackay; Sen-

ator Thompson; and Mr. J. A. Robb, of Huntingdon.

Oil—Mr. J. E. Armstrong, of Lambton. Furniture—Mr. R. J. Ball, of Grey; and Mr. G. A. Clare, of Waterloo.

Steel wire—Mr. J. A. Currie, of Simcoe. Beet sugar—Mr. D. A. Gordon, of Kent. Kitchenware—Hon. A. E. Kemp, of Toronto.

Stoves and furnaces—Mr. G. A. Clare, of Waterloo.

Tobacco—Mr. D. Nicholson, of Prince Edward Island; and Mr. Mederic Martin, of Montreal.

Starch—Hon. J. D. Reid; and Senator Mackay.

Brick—Mr. George H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, Man.

Asbestos—Mr. Francis McCrea, of Sherbrooke.

Granite monuments—Mr. T. J. Stewart, of Hamilton.

Handles—Mr. Duncan C. Ross, of Middlesex.

Foundry—Senator Thompson.

Wheels—Senator George Taylor, of Gananogue.

Screws—Senator Gibson.

The List Incomplete

I have little hope that this catalog is complete, even as a list of the members of the House of Commons and of the Senate who are financially interested in the manufacturing industries of the country. Business men—and quite rightly—do not spread abroad the details of all their transactions, and, even when they enter politics, business men do not cease to be business men. But the catalog will suffice, I think, for our present purpose; which is merely to set forth the facts upon which the public may judge as to whether the manufacturers are under-represented in Parliament.

Even for this purpose, however, the catalog stands in need of some explanations. And first by way of reductions.

Continued on Page 22

Farming for Profit

A Department Devoted to the
Practical Problems of Farmer and Stockman

THE CROPS AND OTHER MATTERS

As we mentioned last week, the crops around Edmonton were scarcely so far advanced as farther east, and the same remark applies down the Calgary-Edmonton line, as far as Red Deer. While there has been a splendid crop harvested, here and there are still quite a few fields of oats standing, some of them too backward to ripen this year, but as we are now in an ideal stock raising country, the grain will be used to splendid advantage in feeding stock. Every farmer up in this country is endeavoring to get around him a bunch of stock, and every now and again we passed a fairly good bunch of cattle and hogs. Cattle are in great shape this fall. There is plenty of feed on the prairie, and nearly every lot passed was beef fat. There has been more good hay put up this year in the northern country than ever before, and if, as some of our weather-wise friends predict, we are going to have a hard winter, farmers in Northern and Central Alberta will have no difficulty in providing feed for their stock. Everywhere one hears reports of good crops: 60 bushels of Marquis wheat to the acre at High River; 130 bushels of oats at Pincher Creek; oats at Nanton 46 lbs. to the bushel, and it can safely be said that never in Alberta's history has she safely harvested such a magnificent crop, both in quality and quantity.

Going out on the C.P.R. line to Camrose, and over on to the G.T.P. from Camrose through Duhamel, New Norway, Doreenlee, Bashaw, and a few other districts, one cannot help but be impressed with the suitability of this large expanse of territory for mixed farming. Here Nature deals out her gifts with a lavish hand. Pea vine and luscious native grasses grow in abundance. Natural shelter, fine stretches of flat coulee, abundance of good water in creeks and flowing wells. Here, indeed, is the stockman's paradise. The settlements here are mostly peopled by Dutch, Germans, Norwegians and Danes, and while the men go largely into cattle and hogs, their womenfolk are adepts in all branches of dairying.

Getting into conversation with a railroad man on the local freight, which was taking the writer to Toftfield, he informed us that cattle buyers every now and again leave \$1,800 to \$2,000 in these little towns for stock purchased, and that from the country around Mirror, 10 cars of stock was carried on an average every month to Swift's packing plant at Edmonton. In this part of the country the farmers are also going in largely for sheep, while the Jacques, of Lamerton, with their pure-bred Suffolk horses and sheep; Wibray, of New Norway, with Clydesdales; Hutchinson, of Duhamel, with black Angus cattle and Berkshire hogs, are each and all doing a share to improve the breeds of livestock in their several districts.

Coming along down the line from Edmonton we see the signs of a great dairy industry, platform trucks unloading empties and taking on full cans of cream and milk consigned to some of the dairies of either Edmonton or Calgary. An enormous dairy trade is done, both in the Northern capital and also in the southern city of the province. From Red Deer, a progressive town, with three creameries to its credit, we find milk shipped to Calgary at special prices. The Edmonton City Dairy, probably the best equipped and most up-to-date dairy in Western Canada, sold the other day eleven carloads of butter to Swift and Co., of Edmonton.

Happening to see the proprietor of one of Calgary's largest dairies on the train, we asked him what his output of butter for the past six months was, and he replied, over the 400,000 lb. mark. For the same six months in 1910 he put out 35,000 lbs. and reckoned he was doing well. The lowest price this dairy paid this year was 28c for sweet cream, and 23 cents for sour cream. To-

day the prices are 35 cents and 28 cents. So greatly has this dairyman's business developed in the past couple of years that he has commenced building a third new dairy, 46 feet by 110 feet, equipped with up-to-date machinery, and a 25-ton ice machine.

The farmers around Olds, Didsbury, Innisfail, Carstairs, and Crossfield, all ship their milk and cream to Calgary, and derive a considerable portion of the revenue of their farms from this source. There's a gold mine in a bunch of good dairy cows in the West.

CAMROSE FALL FAIR

The fall fair at Camrose, Alta., held on the 23rd and 24th of September, while not quite up to its usual standard, especially in the live stock sections, was, nevertheless, a good success. We missed the usual string of Clydesdales from the Kilallan Stock Farm of N. A. Weir, Ohaton; the Percherons of L. E. Loveseth, and several entries from other stock breeders. The weather was ideal for harvesting operations, and many farmers stayed at home, keeping the threshers busy. The show of horses was not at all strong, especially in the pure-bred classes, but there was a fair turnout in the heavy draught, general purpose and agricultural classes, and some really good animals and teams were in competition.

The cattle classes were a little better, both in numbers and quality, especially

while J. McNeight was also in the prize money in the last named class.

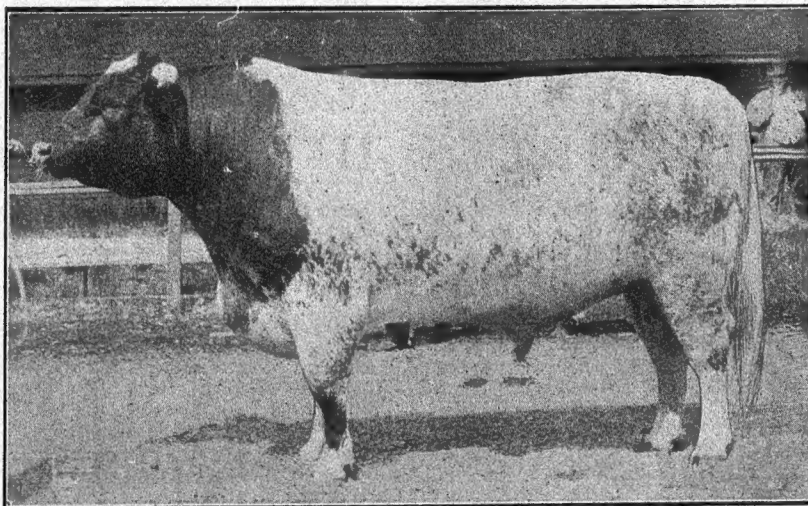
The poultry classes were fairly well filled, Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc; R. T. Telford and Son, of the same place; Lew Hutchinson, W. R. Stewart and W. J. Hoover, being among the principal exhibitors.

The show of grains and grasses, vegetables and home products was magnificent, and if the show fell away in live stock, it certainly made lee-way in this section, and it is not stretching a point when we say that the exhibit in the Agricultural Hall could not have been surpassed by any district in Alberta.

The Geo. P. Smith trophy to the most products was won by Lew Hutchinson, successful exhibitor of mixed farming Duhamel, with 81 points to his credit, Mr. Hutchinson winning prizes in nearly every department of the fair.

HOG BULLETIN

We are in receipt of pamphlet No. 3 on the "Housing of Swine," by W. F. Stevens, Live Stock Commissioner of Alberta. Mr. Stevens, who has made a life-long study of the various breeds of hogs, and who is regarded as an authority on the subject of housing them, has given much time and thought to the preparation of this pamphlet, and shows plans of buildings to suit any and every hog man, from the man who is just starting in, to the old established breeder of pure-breeds, who is able to afford



"GAINSFORD MARQUIS"

The Champion Shorthorn Bull at the principal shows in Canada. Owned by R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, and will be sold at the forthcoming sale at Regina on Nov. 19 and 20.

in the beef classes, where the Aberdeen Angus herds of Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, and W. R. Stewart, of Daysland, were pitted against each other. Both exhibitors deserve commendation for the class and quality of cattle they breed, and while not in the show yard trim of a herd making the big fair circuit, there are animals in both the herds which, were they fitted up specially for a show yard career, would give a good account of themselves in strong company. The Duhamel herd had fully the best share of the prize money. There were a few Shorthorns and also a number of grades.

In the dairy classes were some good Ayrshires, belonging to F. Langston and R. Link, while M. G. Kehoe had a few Holsteins of more than passing merit, which he purchased some time ago from Michener Bros., Red Deer, the well known Holstein breeders. Lew Hutchinson took the most of the money in the Berkshire swine classes, with a very nice lot. W. Harker had some nice Yorkshires, while W. J. Hoover, of Bittern Lake, showed his fine herd of Hampshires, which won him a bunch of money, and a lot of highly favorable comment at Edmonton Summer Show. Mr. Hoover also won well on his grades.

W. R. Stewart, Daysland, showed some Suffolk sheep and a few grades,

specially good buildings. The little book is full of good practical ideas and suggestions, and should be in the hands of every man who raises "mortgage lifters." It will be sent to anyone free of charge, on application to the office of the Live Stock Commissioner for Alberta, Edmonton.

CALGARY TO HAVE STOCK YARDS

The ratepayers of Calgary, on Saturday, Sept. 27, passed a by-law authorizing the expenditure of \$350,000 for new union stockyards. This is a step in the right direction, and will mean much to the city of Calgary and more to the live stock industry of the West.

THE SOUTHERN ALBERTA LAND COMPANY'S BERKSHIRES

The Southern Alberta Land Co., of Suffield, Alta., is offering a bunch of exceptionally good young Berkshire pigs, the progeny of imported sows, bred by J. Jefferson, Willaston, Nantwich, England, and by the well and favorably known firm of W. H. and T. W. Goodall, Market Drayton, Eng. These youngsters are sired by "Rugby Edom," bred by McGregor and Bowman, Forrest, Man., a splendid big boar, of true Berkshire type, that is giving a good account of himself, as the young pigs offered for sale amply tes-

tify, being a fine, healthy lot, thick, smooth and growthy. This is a splendid opportunity to get hold of some really good stock.

CASWELL'S GREAT DISPERSION SALE

The Clydesdales and Shorthorns on the Royal Stock Farms, at Saskatoon, are to be sold without reserve, at the Exhibition Grounds, Regina, on the 19th and 20th of November. These great herds have won international fame, and captured all the principal prizes at the big shows of the East and West during the past two years, and it is with a feeling of genuine regret that we announce their sale. Herds and studs like those of the Royal Stock Farms are not easily gathered together. They are a valuable asset to their province, a credit to their founder, and an ornament to this western country. For private reasons Mr. Caswell has to take his family to California, and this is the reason for the dispersion sale. However, Mr. Caswell has the satisfaction of knowing that his time, money and work have not been spent in vain, and that at his sale he will send forth into the corners of this western country, some of the best breeding stock it has ever seen, and the live stock of the West as a whole will be particularly benefited by the dispersing of such high class blue-blooded stock.

Catalogs will be ready in a few weeks, and can be obtained either from Mr. Caswell or from The Guide office. Single fare rates for the double journey, on the certificate plan, will be available over all the railways, to those wishing to attend the sale, and there will be half rates for the pure bred stock. In our next issue we purpose giving a few details on the Clydesdales to be offered, while in the following issue we will take up the Shorthorns.

In the meantime, the dates of the sale are the 19th and 20th of November, and the place is the Exhibition Grounds, Regina.

T. L. WIBRAY'S SALE OF CLYDES-DALES

T. L. Wibray, of Ashwood Stock Farm, New Norway, Alta., well known in the West as a breeder of pure-bred Clydesdales, will hold a sale of some 17 head of his stock at Camrose, on Wednesday, October 29. There will be put under the hammer a couple of stallions, 8 and 5 years old, six colts one and two years old, a couple of aged mares; and the balance are females ranging from yearlings to five-year-olds.

Mr. Wibray has been in the Clydesdale business for over 20 years, and the stock he is offering for sale is the right sort. The 8-year-old stallion "Mark Twain" 11853, is sired by "Black Prince," by "Cedric," and is a horse with good bone and action, and has left a lot of high class stock in the New Norway district. The 5-year-old, "Gallant Sovereign" 11196, by "Golden Sovereign" 4654, is the sire of some of the younger stuff, and has "Baron's Pride's" blood on his dam's side. His sire, "Golden Sovereign," was one of the best horses that ever came from the other side of the water, and one of his renowned sons, "Glengarry" 10396, was the world's champion at St. Louis in 1904. Some of the other colts are by "Geo. B." 11198, by "Golden Sovereign," and "Prince Patrick" 10754, a grandson of the renowned "Cedric." All the young stuff are splendid specimens of the breed. They possess the genuine characteristics of the Clydesdale, and have all the exquisitely formed flat bone, the beautifully shaped pasterns, silky hair and solid feet, together with the good tops and well sprung ribs which go to make the ideal Clyde. Among the mares are "Prieme," by "Prince Priam" 10854. This good brood mare came from the stable of Alex. Galbraith, of De Kalb, Ill., and Brandon, Man., and her lineage traces

Continued on Page 14

The Mail Bag

FALSE REPORTS INJURE FARMERS

Editor, Guide:—As a farmer and thresher in Saskatchewan I feel it a great injustice to the farmers, and I almost believe it to be a graft scheme, for anyone to report such untruths as I have been noticing in some of the leading papers of late. How can a man judge what any kind of grain will yield during the month of July in this western country? No man living can do so and has no right to go through the country and turn in reports that any kind of grain will yield on an average a certain number of bushels per acre. I had 175 acres of flax and people said, during July and August, that it was the best they had seen and would easily go 20 bushels per acre. I never thought so, and, while it was a very fine piece of flax, during August the extremely hot sun so hurt the flax that I only got a little over 8 bushels per acre. Two other pieces went a little better, one 10½, the other 13. The grain is so poor I had to thresh by the hour, as I could not make expenses threshing by the bushel. A number of machines are pulling in because they cannot make it go, on account of the poor crop. It is a serious situation, and anyone that will turn in such reports as I have seen ought to be punished, because, coming from these officials, they are supposed to be correct, and on the strength of these reports the grain merchants hold the prices down. I threshed for one neighbor, who went in debt for an outfit, who is a good hard worker. He had 110 acres of flax and we threshed 530 bushels out of this. What will this man have to pay on an outfit after the threshing bill is paid and living taken out, at the present price of flax? From all the reports I can gather from 10, 20, 30 and 40 miles away the crops seem to be about as here. Summerfallow wheat is running from 22 to 27 bushels per acre and grading from No. 3 to feed. Think of this from summerfallow, and then see the reports in the papers of wheat being the best grades in years; even saying the best crops since 1887.

I know of a number of men in this district who will be closed out unless their creditors are very easy on them, for they have not the crop. Some have been very careless in buying, consequently they will be up against it hard.

People all over, so far as I can find out, expect from 10 to 20 bushels of flax per acre, but when they come to thresh it goes from 3 to 6 and 7. Flax should advance under these conditions, with the flax very poor in some of the States, but with the reports that have gone in of such a bumper crop, the prices are inclined to go down even lower than they were. Where, oh where, are the hearts of the men who are grinding down the people who are the sole support of all industries, causing hardships and sufferings, as there will be this year unless prices of grain go higher? What is wanted above all things is an independent party, and when that party gets too smart turn them out and put in another.

H. BAILEY.

Tyner, Sask.

MR. GREEN AND MR. BROTHERS

In your August 27 issue you published a letter signed by J. H. Brothers under the title "Criticism of Mr. Green." In the letter it is stated "The writer has long known Mr. Green and the attitude Mr. Green has taken in reference to the great reforms advocated by The Guide and its readers." "By their works ye shall know them," says the scribe, "is very applicable to Mr. Green, and so far he has not rung true in his responsible position as Secretary of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association."

Replying to the above, Mr. Editor, I do not know J. H. Brothers, although I have lived in Moose Jaw and vicinity over 30 years. In so far as I am aware J. H. Brothers is not and has never been a member of our Association, nor paid 5c towards its up-keep. It is true I received a letter last summer from a Chas. A. Brothers, secretary of the Di-

rect Legislation League, asking for a grant from our Association towards the upkeep of his. I promised to lay it before our Executive, which I did. I afterwards wrote Mr. Brothers, informing him no action was taken by our Executive, and made use of a phrase at which he took umbrage, and I received a vindictive letter in reply (and perhaps I deserved it). Until yesterday I had thought the writer of the letter in The Guide was the same man, but it has been pointed out to me that this is not the case. I understand the Brothers came from Oregon and have gone back there for their health. Not noticing the difference in the initials I had taken the letter to be from my previous correspondent. Consequently did not reply.

I am quite willing to leave it to the rank and file of our members whether I ring true to the Grain Growers' Association or not, and challenge either of my critics to point to one movement of F. W. Green or one word he has uttered that was intended to be detrimental to the Grain Growers' Association. I am quite content to be known by my works and to "go not into a Brothers' house in the day of adversity."

It ill becomes a man who has never paid a cent towards this institution (which I and others have worked so

impute motives to any one simply because they agree not with them in every particular. Such intolerance might better be consigned to the back yard where it belongs. But "a better day is coming!"

"When those that are good shall be happy; they shall sit in a golden chair;

They shall splash at a ten-league canvas with brushes of comets' hair; They shall find real saints to draw from, Magdalene, Peter and Paul;

They shall work for an age at a sitting and never be tired at all!"

—Kipling.

FRED W. GREEN.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

SAVED FARMER \$210

The Grain Growers' Grain Co.:

Dear sir:—I wish to thank the Grain Growers' Grain Company for the manner in which they have looked after my car loaded with No. 4 wheat, which was shipped in a mistake to another firm, and for which they would give nothing better than Tough No. 5. I kept at them continually, as I was losing about \$210 on the difference between the two grades, but all to no advantage. Finally I got the Grain Growers' Grain Company to take the matter up, and they soon succeeded in discovering

Sixty Years of Protection in Canada

(By Edward Porritt)

This book completely fills the need of the man who is interested in the tariff question and wants to understand it. It gives in a most entertaining style the history of the Canadian tariff from 1847 to 1913. "Where Industry Leans on the Politician" is the sub-title of the book and indicates the tone of the contents. In no country in the world have the protected interests such a grip upon the people and Mr. Porritt in "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada" shows just how strong is the grip and how the common people are paying toll to the protected group. The rise and growth of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association is given, as well as the story of the "Red Parlor" days when the manufacturers and politicians gathered together in a Toronto hotel, prior to general elections, and bargained for the betrayal of the people. Mr. Porritt travelled with the Canadian Tariff Commission in 1905-6 and heard the pleas of the manufacturers. He states that all but two industries at that time admitted prosperity, yet most of them got further tariff favors. The inside history of the iniquitous steel industry is given fully. Later chapters deal with the rise and growth of the Grain Growers' movement, the Western tours of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and R. L. Borden, the "Siege of Ottawa," the Reciprocity defeat and the present tariff agitation. Any man who reads this book can upset the best protectionist argument ever advanced. Handsomely bound in red cloth covers, 500 pages, large, clear type, post paid.....\$1.25

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BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG.

hard to build up) nor ever held two minutes' conversation with me in his life, to publish such statements while he skulks behind the protecting wall of a foreign country two thousand miles away. If he was so solicitous for our Association, as he pretends, why did he not write our executive officers or make his charges on the floor of our convention in a manly way? It does not require so much physical health to do that as moral courage. Let me further say, I have been here many more years than Mr. Brothers. I am not a transient settler owing a mongrel allegiance to two flags. I have always been active in farmers' organizations from the first settlement in this country. All the interests of myself and family, my life's work and every dollar I possess is invested in the land in Saskatchewan. I have no object in working for anything except for "reforms that will free the farmers from burdens which are at present weighing them down," and certainly in doing that I help myself and mine.

I may not view everything the way Mr. Brothers and "other Guide readers do," but I do not question their motives. Doubtless they desire the people's good even more earnestly than I, and have no personal gain or position in view whatsoever. I only hope that each may continue to "ring true" and that neither will allow themselves to

where the trouble was, and I received the difference, \$210, mentioned above, between the two grades. I can say, without hesitation, that if it were not for the Grain Growers' Grain Company I would not have received the right grade and price for my own wheat. With best wishes for the future prosperity, I remain, Yours truly,

G. ELLIOTT.

Boissevain, Man.

DEFENDS THE TARIFF

Editor, Guide:—In answer to your editorial note at the bottom of the part of my letter, which you published in The Guide of August 27, you said it was very plain that I knew nothing of the tariff. Well, Mr. Editor, I may know nothing of the tariff from your point of view, but being a Canadian I have my own views on the subject. You said there is no reason why we should pay one-third more for our woolen goods simply because they were made in Canada. Mr. Editor, why is there a tariff of 35 per cent. on woolen goods entering Canada? Is it not to protect the Canadian manufacturer from the cheaply made goods of the older countries (not necessarily Great Britain alone)? You know, or ought to know, that the reason the textile manufacturer in the old land can turn out textiles so cheaply is because he uses the cheapest of cheap labor, chiefly families and families with lots

of children preferred. Were they in Canada they would have to attend school, but over there the child serves half time in the mills and half out. Now the Grain Growers' Guide believes "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and if it had the power to do so (and I sincerely wish it had) would stamp out that practice. Now what I am coming to is this: do you want to buy those goods bought at the expense of cheap child and female labor, to say nothing of the cheap male labor? No, Mr. Editor, I don't think you are built that way. Nor does Canada. By keeping up a tariff of 35 per cent. we protect our children and women. Abolish that tariff and conditions will be just as bad as over there, and God knows, it is bad enough in Canada as it is without having it worse. Can we afford to pay the price if we abolish that tariff? As you well know, as soon as prices go down the first order to go to the manager or superintendent is to cut down expenses and that means cost of production. The quality of their products must be kept up, especially in these days of keen competition. Now you know how towns and the smaller cities vie with one another to get industries by giving bonuses, free sites, etc. Permit me to give you an example. Some years ago, in the little city of Mitchell, Ont., there was a firm by the name of John Whyte and Sons carrying on a business as pork packers. Their site was very unsatisfactory, also they wished to go into business on a far larger scale. The City of Stratford offered them a bonus or something, I forget which now, to locate in that City. Messrs. Whyte would have preferred to stay in the old town if Mitchell would have got them a certain site, certainly not as good an inducement as Stratford offered. W. R. Davis, the veteran editor of the Mitchell Advocate, the then mayor of the town, did everything he could to get the ratepayers to do something. The majority of the ratepayers were retired farmers. Result, nothing doing. Today that firm is known the world over as the Whyte Packing Company Limited, second to none in the Dominion, with a pay-roll a hundred times larger than the old roll was in Mitchell. Was that a loss to Mitchell? They think so in Mitchell. Now that is only one of hundreds of other cases. But what has that to do with the tariff? you will say. It is this, the capitalist is no philanthropist, at least not to the extent of throwing good money away. Other countries, like towns and cities, vie with one another and where they get a good thing is where you will find the capitalist every time. In fact it is only human nature. You cannot do business without capital. Knock down that tariff wall and as the Whyte Packing Company was driven out of Mitchell, so will we send, not only some of our own manufacturers, but those from other countries that would locate here. Has not Protection built up Canada? Take the Cockshutt Plow Company of today, how it has grown from the days of the late J. Cockshutt, who founded the business, and other industries the same. Then there are hundreds of industries just coming on. Will we pinch the life out of them by knocking down the tariff wall, or will we take them by the hand and build them up with a tariff and help them to expand, to build up our cities and towns (we cannot all be farmers, much as we would like to) giving employment to thousands who have been driven to America by free trade? Now, Mr. Editor, there is no denying the fact the farmer needs and has got to have redress in more ways than one. Don't you think a good system of co-operative buying and selling would help a awful lot? I know there is an awful spread

Continued on Page 22

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.

The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon.

DISTURBERS OF THE PUBLIC PEACE

The other night I went to a meeting and sat at the back of the hall. It was what might be called a shifting meeting. People kept coming and going constantly, grating chairs along the floor and shuffling their feet. The boys and girls of the Kelvin Institute had evidently been told by their teachers to attend the meeting and came early and got seats. Then, as the late comers arrived, the gentleman in charge asked one group of boys after another to give up their seats. That annoyed me. It wasn't a square deal and I could feel that the boys fully realized it. The meeting was in support of a cause in which they should have been trying to interest these men and women of the near future, but instead of that they were prejudicing them against it. They went out and laughed and talked in the hall and I couldn't blame them, but it didn't help those of us at the back to hear.

Then a brigade of boy scouts passed the hall with life and drum and made a diversion for five minutes, followed almost immediately by a railway train, with clanging bell and noisy whistle.

"All we lack is the fire reels," whispered my companion.

"Just one more point in conclusion," the speaker announced, and immediately three groups of people pushed back their chairs and bolted for the door.

I began to feel that if they did not make the audience sit down and be quiet I would get up and shriek. I never was at such a distracted meeting in my life. I was reminded of the remark of one of the newspaper girls at the last session of the Home Economics' convention, last February, when the girl students kept coming in and going out of the room until the speakers were almost in despair. This girl leaned over to me and murmured, indignantly, "Why can't those girls take their exercise in the gymnasium?"

What I want to know is, why can't everyone, who can't sit still through a meeting, stay away altogether? It is perfectly maddening to try to follow an address attentively with people drifting around one like loose papers on a windy day.

I was most worried, however, over the impossible position of the speaker. How can anyone make a decent, not to say an inspiring, address to an audience, half of which is on the move.

In my particularly heated frame of mind that night I wanted the doors of all lecture halls to be locked at the hour set for the meeting and kept locked until its conclusion, so that the restless souls would be kept in and the late ones out. In the cooler temperature of this morning I am prepared to admit that that might be rather too drastic a measure, but I still think that we should consider carefully the effect on the speaker and the rest of the audience if we think of leaving the room and not do so unless it is absolutely necessary.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

COUNTRY NEEDS WOMEN

Dear Friend:—As one interested in the work of the page, I drop in your corner for a hasty visit.

I am a lover of good laws and clean government and I believe woman suffrage would be a great help to gain that end.

The great Niagara was, until recently a beautiful park, a paradise for tourists and visitors from all countries of the world. The history of Niagara power reads like a fairy tale. Even our grandfathers, if living today, could hardly conceive that that mighty cataract had been bridled and harnessed and the power utilized to manufacture light for cities and power for street car and trolley service. Farmers are even using Niagara power to operate farm machinery and for heating and cooking in their dwelling houses. Ontario peninsula is a network of power lines, all from Niagara Falls.

I was thinking the other day of that achievement, and concluded that our women of Canada today might easily be compared to Niagara undeveloped. It seems to me the greatest need in Can-

ada today is "brains," and we have abundance of that article unutilized, which, if utilized and set in motion by the ballot, could be used to cheer homes, light cities, help the cause of temperance, abolish child labor, help education, break up this combination of graft and greed in party politics and our people and country would be blessed in general by this reform.

When talking to people on this question I find as a rule the best informed, conscientious, enlightened people are not opposed to Woman's Suffrage but those who scan lightly over the paper, read any sensational article and have no real idea of what Woman's Suffrage really means.

However, if Lillian Laurie could have persuaded Miss Tight Skirt and High Pumps, to give her her definition of Woman's Suffrage, it might have been worth her while to listen to her answer. I felt enraged when I read of the humiliation you ladies were enduring, and no one only those who have experienced it knows what it is for a woman who has all her life been treated with courtesy in a sheltered home to endure that sarcasm.

However, I think you were all very brave and loyal to the cause you believe in, and I admire your courage.

I have received encouragement and kindness, also a hard knock, too. One lady stood up and drew herself to her full height perpendicular, raised her right hand, shut it, shook it and said emphatically, "No! Do you know where I think they should be? They should all be in prison with hard labor, and if I had my way that's where they would

send this if only to assure you of my love, help, and sympathy in your work.

MRS. C. JACKLIN.

BREAKING INTO THE HUMAN RACE

By RHETA CHILDE DORR

In England, owing to an entire absence of a sense of humor, they are able to carry the theory that women are not individuals to the extreme limit. They are able to behold a procession of fifty thousand women bearing banners demanding the right to vote for members of Parliament—the women already have municipal suffrage—and yet assure themselves the women do not want to vote.

In England, when a man interrupts a political meeting, when he flings a stone at a cabinet minister, or smashes a window, or does anything else as a protest against what he considers a political injustice, he is arrested, but his punishment is mild. He is a political offender.

When identically the same offenses are committed by women they are arrested, beaten, kicked, thrown out of doors, knocked down, vilely insulted. They are punished, not as political offenders, but as brawlers, disturbers of the peace. With admirable logic, the English courts have ruled that women, having only limited political rights, cannot commit political offenses. When they attempt, by time-honored British methods, to extend their political rights, they cease to be women and become hooligans.

In January, 1907, the English suffragettes succeeded in defeating a Liberal candidate for Parliament in a Mid-Devon district. After the result of the polling had been declared, a party of Liberal men set on Mrs. Pankhurst and

MOTHERHOOD

A partnership with God is motherhood.

What strength, what purity,

What self-control,

What love, what wisdom,

Should belong to her

Who helps God fashion an immortal soul.

be." She listened while I told her I had never had the riot act read to me or spent any term in prison, and I wasn't contemplating any harm to any person or their property, and that this was a Canadian reform. She said she hadn't read the paper for six months. I said, "Would you like any reading?" She said, "No, I haven't any time for reading." I said, "How do you live on the prairie and no reading?" She said, "I have my home and my husband and children. I find all I can do." She finally admitted, if she signed it at all, it would be for women's property rights. She did not think the law in Saskatchewan was fair to women in that respect.

However, I didn't pocket my pride to ask her again, although I may ask her to before I send in the petition. Now Miss Beynon, I have thought over all she said and weighed it as fairly and justly as my scales would weigh and I formed this conclusion: If this lady is contented, happy, and busy with making her home happy, that's good, and I wish her success. But do you think those children, when they are older, will be always confined to the four walls and be docile as a matron of her age would. If they do, they are very extraordinary children.

I believe a lot in home influence, yet how safe am I from disease, even though my own house is fumigated, if the houses of my neighbors and the streets are alive with germs? Children soon, like birds, beat their wings in the nest and want to try their strength and, although they love their parents and home, love company, life, and enjoyment. Now, Miss Beynon, I have written to you other times, but always failed to send them, but will

her companion, Mrs. Martel, the only suffrage women remaining in the town, pelted them with rotten eggs, beat and kicked them, and would probably have murdered Mrs. Pankhurst but for the tardy arrival of the police. She was unconscious on the ground when they arrived and was so badly injured that she was unable to walk for some months. Not a man was arrested for this outrage.

Nor were any arrests made when, at this same election, a body of Liberals marched on the Conservative Club, smashed all the windows and kept the members besieged within all night. For calling at Mr. Asquith's house, and on being refused an interview, decorating his area railings with "Votes for Women" banners, and using his doorstep to make a suffrage speech, four women were arrested and sent to prison for one month.

In this country we have, if not a keener sense of justice, at least a more highly developed sense of fun, and a quicker recognition of facts.

ENJOYS ALL OF THE GUIDE

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am sending you 20 cents. Please send me the booklets, "How to Teach the Truth to Children," two copies, and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," one copy.

I enjoy reading the Country Homemakers page, also all of the Grain Growers' Guide, as I think it is just the kind of a paper the farmers and their wives need. I think it is doing a great deal of good. Yours truly,

MRS. F. W. C.

IMAGINATIVE TALES

(By Emily Gary Wallace)

Small Willie's world was filled with many people and creatures of his im-

agination, which he talked about in a matter-of-fact manner. His mother was considerably puzzled as to the best way to meet the situation so as to engender a respect for actual facts.

One day when Willie had been taking a car ride with his father, he came in with rosy cheeks and shining eyes. "Oh, Mummy!" he cried, "der wath an elephant on de car an' he that right be thide me an' paid hith own fare."

His mother caught the idea instantly and nodded delightedly. "Was it the same elephant I read the story to you about the other night?" she asked.

Willie paused to think. He had not traced the origin of his strange fellow passenger, but he at once decided it was the same one. "Yeth," he declared, "the berry thame one. An' he wath a big, big elephant, too."

"I thought so," agreed his mother, "well, what else did the story elephant do? I wish I had seen him."

Willie thought a moment. "He blew his nothe tho loud it scared all the peopleth who wath widin' in de car."

"Wasn't that rude," his mother disapproved. "I do not believe a real elephant would act that way. Do you?"

"Nop," Willie assented, "a real one wouldn't, but the thory one did."

And so, whenever the child came with a remarkable tale, the wise little mother listened and sympathized with the imagination of it, but she always managed to draw the distinction between the story bear and a real bear, or a story situation and a real one. The child readily caught the difference and while his imagination was not checked, and he continued to enjoy his thought friends, he soon began to preface his remarkable tales with the "story label; as, "Today, Mummy, I met a thory lady and the thaid thee would bring me a lion thome day."

"Well," his mother would reply, "I'm pretty glad she isn't a real lady going to bring a real lion."

Through this matter-of-fact reception of the tales he soon outgrew the habit, dropping it as suddenly as he had picked it up.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

Summer Hot Pot

"Hot pot," a vegetable dish, is very useful for busy days, when one can't bother with stuffing and sauces. Select medium sized tomatoes which are just ripe, but nothing more, for they must be quite solid. Dip in scalding water, to loosen their skins, peel, and cut into quarters or halves, according to size. Put a layer at the bottom of a casserole; then a layer of onions. They should not be any larger than marbles. Next a layer of potatoes, cut into slices; scatter a little chopped parsley, with salt and pepper; repeat with more tomatoes and the different ingredients until you have enough for your family. Barely cover with meat stock, bring to the boil, then draw back where it will slowly simmer for an hour or bake in an oven. We like either cauliflower and peas, or asparagus and spinach with it.

Fried Tomatoes

Green tomatoes are very nice cooked for breakfast or luncheon. Select smooth tomatoes which are quite green. Never use any that are commencing to turn yellow, for when a tomato is in the process of turning from green to red, it has the most disagreeable acid flavor. Cut the chosen ones into rather thick slices, pour boiling water over them, and let them stand at the back of the stove where they will be kept warm, but not cook, for fifteen minutes; then spread out on a coarse cloth and dry. Dip in beaten eggs, and then in cracker crumbs or fine corn meal. Fry in boiling fat. A poached egg on each slice makes quite a substantial breakfast.

Southern Ham

Wash and soak for two hours two large slices of lean ham, cut at least an inch thick. Butter the bottom of pan; then add pepper and a sprinkling of brown sugar; then place upon this the ham; add more bits of butter, and more sprinklings of the brown sugar, with water the depth of the ham. Cover and cook in a casserole in a slow oven all the afternoon.

WAR IS NECESSARY

(Frank Emerich in Life)

War is necessary. If such an institution did not exist there would be no professional patriots, no pension funds, no pension attorneys, none of many things which most constitute our contributions to higher civilization.

War stimulates manufacturers. There would be little outlet for spoiled beef, artificial arms and legs, paper-soled shoes, shoddy army cloth, or armor-plate slightly spoiled in the making, without it.

War stimulates invention. As soon as one type of ship or of a gun is accepted and used by a government, ingenious inventors devise another, which must, of necessity, supersede the last one.

War improves the breed of horses and other animals almost as much as horse-racing. It improves the breed of men the same way. That is by killing them off and making room for others.

War is a boon to finance. It necessitates the floating of great bond issues to the huge resultant profit of hard-working financiers, and nobody is hurt by this because posterity must pay the bills.

War stimulates patriotism. The hobo in the alley or marching along the railroad tracks would never know that the Star Spangled Banner is the national anthem, but for the fact that it is sung and played everywhere in war time. It also causes the blood of the young to tingle so that they do the bidding of other craftier and wiser men, and shed that blood so that these older, craftier and wiser may profit. Patriotism of this sort is a wonderful and essential thing in a nation.

War is a splendid thing for charities. It provides inmates for the orphan asylums, the soldiers' homes, the home for decayed widows and other magnificent eleemosynary institutions.

War is a refuge for statesmen in distress. It has helped many a one out of difficulties which could not be escaped in any other way.

War is a remarkable tonic for the imagination, and the result often is that young men are saved from humdrum lives in the trades and professions and enabled to live off their country—or some other country.

War induces a fine contempt for blood and suffering—especially other people's blood and suffering. It is, therefore, manly and courage-inducing and becoming to a stalwart nation and race.

War is not only admirable in itself, but it has remarkably excellent consequences, because almost every war is followed by a train of other wars caused by it.

War is humane. Men engaged in it become inured to the sight of human suffering, with the result that they become as soft-hearted as possible; just as steer-slaughterers are well known to be most considerate of the sufferings of dumb beasts.

Therefore, great is war! Long may it continue! Long may it reduce the population and maintain the issuance of safe securities by nations whose credit is good! Long may it demand armament and guns and ships, for of all these things the modern industrial fabric is woven.

ABOLISH POVERTY

The social reformer set out blithely upon his self-appointed task of abolishing poverty. He came upon a politician and asked his aid.

"Too bad, old man," replied the politician. "I should like to oblige you, but poverty is not an issue just now. I'm afraid you will have to move on."

The social reformer went on a bit farther and met a physician. He asked the physician for help.

"Really, good sir," replied the physician, "you will have to excuse me. Without poverty I should have to go out of business, for it is the cause of many of the diseases I am called upon to treat."

The social reformer went on a bit farther and met a manufacturer whose aid he solicited.

"Can't do it at all, sir," declared the manufacturer emphatically. "It would be ruinous to my business. Without poverty I could not hire little children or secure adults at such

low wages. You will have to move on, sir."

The social reformer moved on farther and came upon a charity worker whose help he requested.

"I cannot deny that it would be a good thing in a way," replied the charity worker, "but I cannot assist you. You see there is a vast quan-

tity of capital invested in this and other charity organizations. Also they employ a great many people and give a great many others an opportunity to ease their conscience through contributions. Without poverty, of course, all this effort would be wasted."

The social reformer moved on farther and, meeting a pauper, asked

him to help abolish poverty.

"A splendid idea," declared the pauper, "and I should be delighted to help, but as I have neither job, money nor influence, there is nothing I can do."

The social reformer moved on and at latest accounts was still moving—Life.

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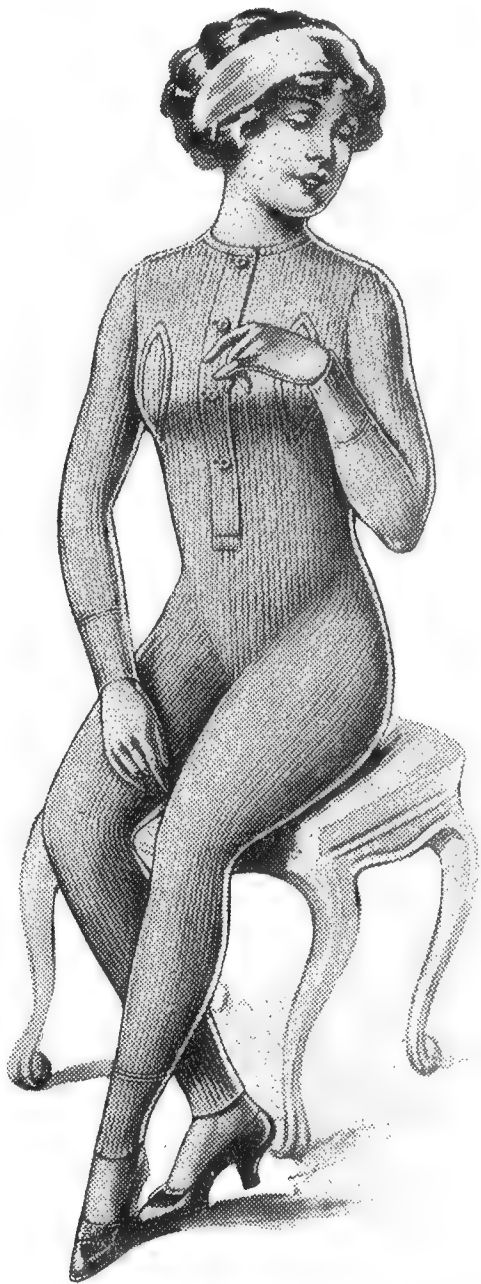
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A Helpful Letter from Director Thos. Sales

Yours of the 17th to hand re district convention. I think the plan as outlined for the series of meetings is good and as far as North Battleford is concerned the dates should be all right. Threshing is early, and we ought to be able to make a good effort to get in a lot of organization work prior to annual convention. I quite agree with Mr. Burrill's idea that if we are to cover our territory effectively we must get more men going and subdivide. It is absolutely impossible for a district director to handle such a large problem single handed. If I was not a working farmer, and had nothing else to do, I could just about pay one visit to each Association in my district in a year.

Some few weeks back I noticed in The Guide (Sask. Section) among other little items, something like this, "Has the time arrived for the Association to extend its charter and go in for co-operative trading?" or something to that effect. I cannot just put my hand on that issue. Now that strikes me as just the thing we should take up at these district conventions. Let us make that the one great feature of the discussion. I believe the iron is hot, let us strike. The people are ready. If they are not, let us start in to get them ready. We always seem to have a better annual convention when we have something of a (I was going to say a battle cry), but some one thing that stands out pre-eminently over all the other things that we discuss. High ideals are all right, brotherhood, etc., are splendid things to aim for, and we can preach (as one of my friends told me this summer after I had been addressing a meeting) till we are black in the face, but as this friend plainly stated, it's the dollar that counts in this world after all, and if we are to interest the outsider, and if we are to keep our locals alive, we must show them that there is money in it.

My idea would be to concentrate on co-operation for the next convention. We had "Elevators" in 1909 and 10. I would suggest you secure some man thoroughly versed in co-operation, a practical man, probably from some place where they are already working on that plan, and let him attend the district conventions and you might prepare amendments to constitution for the annual convention. Let us get together and order our car loads of supplies through our own headquarters, and we would have a cash order worth while for any firm to try and secure.

THOMAS SALES,

Director, District 11.

You bet!

The following extracts are from a recent splendid letter from a director—

"Your letter of the 17th inst received, and I am writing to let you know that I am pleased with the arrangements for district meetings in November and December. I have been arranging for a series of meetings throughout my district in November and I will endeavor to complete that campaign with a final grand rally at the point and dates named. I hope the whole campaign throughout the province will result in the edification of the farmers and the strengthening of the ties of unity, so that in the future the great mass of members of our Association may know where they are at and whither they are being led. You can see then the necessity of you and Mr. Maharg before starting out, having a definite policy and a complete set of ideals to set before the hungry crowds who will listen to your gospel. Organization without a definite object would obstruct the wheels of progress.

"You must admit that the past two years the Association has been simply marking time and candidly I believe this state of affairs has developed from the disagreements among the credited leaders of the movement and I don't hesitate to state that you have your share of this responsibility to bear. This was the

reason I took the stand I did at the last directors' meeting and not on account of any personal feeling against yourself, but wholly in the interest of the Grain Growers' Association, and now I wish to suggest the advisability of calling a meeting of the board of directors to confer and if possible adopt a definite policy which could be laid before the people during the fall campaign throughout the province."

The reply was somewhat as follows: "Yours of the 22nd inst. received. It is a pleasure to receive such a candid expression from a director.

No one but yourself so far has advised a directors' meeting and you do not say when and where. I think you men could better advise as to this, as you know your conditions better than I. Re proposed district convention. I should be pleased to have you elucidate a little more. I note you acquiesce in the idea, but your remarks re necessity for an ideal and objective are somewhat ambiguous at least as to how we are to secure them. You know directors always can write. Nothing is more helpful than such letters as yours, particularly if the plan they wish followed is outlined.

Of course, since we secured a settlement of the initial elevator problem, and hail insurance question, men like yourself and the executive officers have been busily engaged in working out those problems and other work has perhaps suffered somewhat, as most of them, like yourself, have other important positions. Doubtless some got a little mixed perhaps over government ownership of the terminals and the sample market questions, thus clashing a little with some Manitoba men (I wonder what kind of a condition would have prevailed at Winnipeg had a sample market been in operation there this fall, with as high as 1,600 cars per day), but you know these are big questions and much depends on the tariff relationships with our neighbors to the South, the bonding privilege and transportation facilities and ultimate market. A person must have more than a bird's eye view of the whole situation to be able to begin to think aright regarding it.

Now I agree with you re the necessity of a clear cut purpose in organization and understanding of the "kind of gospel we ought to preach," so as to secure unanimity, but really our constitution is fairly clear as to objects of our association and the executive is surely not altogether without ideals and as no new ones were adopted at the last convention, no great difficulty need be expected in that line and on other outside questions or developments you know men may be expected to differ somewhat, at least for a time. In fact I think it better we should, at least until the rank and file understand, as well as such men as yourself, what is being aimed at "and whither they are being led."

You say, "You must admit that we have been simply marking time during the last two years." Now I do not admit anything of the kind; the very opposite is the case as I see it. We have made wonderful progress. We have grown in prestige, in power, in organization, in our financial standing and in co-operative effort. The Grain Growers' Grain company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator company, The Guide, and the Saskatchewan Association have all developed most wonderfully. The Hail Insurance Commission, with Mr. Paynter at its head, is another development the outcome of our agitation.

Moreover, the Saskatchewan Government has developed the co-operative spirit, with the Hon. Walter Scott now its acknowledged foster father. You must remember he voted against the principle being placed in our elevator bill, as did several other leading men. Even Mr. Langley declared on the floor of the Legislature the co-operative clauses would not be put in the bill. Now they declare they stand for it. This is a great victory we have won. No marking time out this. (See the picture of

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association

EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw
Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw
Vice-Pres.: Chas. A. Dunning, Beaverdale
Sec.-Treas.: Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
A. G. Hawkes, Percival
F. M. Gates, Fillmore
J. F. Reid, Orcadia

DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw
J. B. Musselman, Cupar
George Langley, Maymont
C. E. Platt, Tantallon
A. G. Hawkes, Percival

Hon. Walter Scott in the Leader, his clenched fist on the centre stone of a co-operative arch.) It took weeks of fighting on the part of myself and President Maharg to get him to permit that principle in the Co-operative Elevator bill. Mr. Langley finally broke loose and moved the amendment to the bill himself, declaring (on the floor of the House, as you will remember) that he felt sure Mr. Green would never have signed the Commission report had he (Langley) not agreed to support this principle being put in the bill, and since that time, you are aware, myself and others have been continually drumming at this question. It is one point on which I think the company have thus far failed. I am glad the government has adopted the principle now as one for which they will stand, because it doubtless fore-shadows a much wider field and sphere for co-operative endeavor with the government at least in sympathy, for let them no longer shirk a government's duty to the agricultural industry.

Then they are also going after the coal question. For years we have pressed this matter upon them. At every convention we have dealt with it. Three times last year we interviewed the government on this matter and now they are taking some action. They will come to it yet. They have also agreed to give Direct Legislation. Some expect the millennium will come with that. I don't. Let us have cohesion amongst farmers. Then votes for women. Doubtless both these please yourself. Surely this is moving. The Saskatchewan Government also urged the Dominion Government on our behalf re Interior Terminal Storage Elevators, with the threat that they would do it themselves as an incentive. They also are getting us cheap money. Surely they have been moving, not marking time. In fact, the Provincial Government has gone almost the whole length of our proposals, at least in initial stages of reforms we demanded. And why? Because we are behind them with a big stick. You are getting much you would not get only for us.

The Dominion Government also has moved up. They have endorsed the principle of government ownership of terminal elevators and got right to work. The Hudson Bay railway is going on at a rapid rate, with large expenditures being made on the terminals at the Bay. You know how long we have pressed these questions and what fearful odds have been against us, and yet, you see, it is being done. Slowly, I admit, but it is a big contract. Why, no other association has more to its credit.

Reciprocity in farm products is almost an accomplished fact with the United States. Free wheat is practically, if not at once, soon assured, and the railways have already made their rates the same from every point in Saskatchewan to Minneapolis as they are to Fort William. Of course the States always had the opportunity of taking down the tariff wall. But you never could tell when they might put it up again unless we have a treaty. They might have torn down their tariff wall long ere this, were it not for the fact that millions of bushels of our wheat has been going through in bond (so called). The bond is theirs. They can help themselves. They keep their own books. But wait a bit.

The Railway Commission, with chairman Drayton and others, are making things warm for the railways and generally the freight situation is being got after more lively than ever before. A little more careful work also, I think, will get us a large increase in the British Preference, if not absolutely free trade in the Empire. It has always seemed a shame to me that the people in the old land who buy all our surplus products, after fetching both food and raw materials across the seas from foreign lands and making out of it the finest of goods, should be met at our gates by a hostile tariff in their struggle for life and this, after

giving us this great land absolutely free, yes, and while they are paying interest on the cost of acquiring this country. I feel sure if even our manufacturers were approached in proper spirit, even they would repudiate such treatment to our own. Much good work is ahead of us in this, for I suppose we cannot yet do without manufacturers and after all we are Empire builders, but may we not expect opposition from organized labor. I don't know, but I expect you do. I fear they will not care for the competition from men of the old land that free trade will bring. Canadians are afraid of greenhorn English, Irish and Scotch—their own flesh.

"Large in their Little Dealings; small in their Great Affairs;
Proud of the Land that bore them, but blind to the load she bears."

You speak of a state of affairs which you state is the result of "disagreement between the credited leaders of our movement and that I have a share of the responsibility to bear." I am sure I have never looked upon myself as a leader in our movement. I am a servant of the movement. Our movement is Democratic. I never have held myself responsible for any particular policy or platform. Most everything I have done has been with a view of keeping the spirit alive and the Association together, creating cohesion between contending elements, (stirring the elements), obeying instructions and trusting rather to the executive and the directors the weightier matters. I have tried to furnish the engine and take care of the fuel of the Association (its documents and cash), all of which is safe here. It is rather men like yourself and others that have been the engineers, but if you are still anxious to blame me for the condition that is, and continue to hold the view expressed in your letter, I am quite willing to bear my share of it. But if I can reverse the case, as I think I have already done, and made it clear that instead of marking time we have been going a terrific pace, even dangerously near speeding; if instead of bankruptcy I can show a good clear working credit balance, perhaps you may be willing to also give me some small place in the honor roll. I will suggest there are some few things perhaps you may not know, gained from experience in this position, which convinces me our organization never was so effective as now, and it never was more necessary than today that we know what we are talking about. And be sure the disagreements you refer to, if such there be, are not a result of men of your calibre suggesting doubts re the steadfastness, wisdom and integrity of those you call "leaders of our movement."

Let me say, any personal view of my own has never been allowed to hinder me regarding any action ordered by the convention, executive or directors. Their word has been absolute to me. You refer to the stand you took at last directors' meeting, and that you had no personal feeling against myself. I hardly understand. It is the first intimation I have had of you taking any stand against me. Perhaps you can explain.

I note you think a directors' meeting a necessity before the district meetings. It will cost between three and four hundred dollars, but perhaps it ought to be held. I think myself there are reasons why it should, but it has not been customary. True, I took it upon myself and called one once or twice since holding this office I think, but it has not been the custom and I did not wish to take the responsibility of calling it in this busy time.

I feel sure the executive would be pleased to receive an outline of what you think the policy ought to be for the fall campaign, with any ideals you wish to present. Express yourself freely and oblige.

Yours truly,

F. W. G.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta

U.F.A. Circular No. 10

Calgary, Alta., September 29, 1913
To the Officers and Members of.....
Union No.....
Gentlemen—

The harvest season is now practically over and threshing has commenced in nearly every part of the province. Now is the time for you to get together and discuss at these meetings the rules and regulations for the shipping of grain, as laid down in the Canada Grain Act. You will find that the knowledge of this Act means dollars and cents to you when you ship your grain and the meeting of the local union is the proper place to take the matter up. Copies of the Act can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Grain Commissioners, Fort William, and the secretary of each union should be instructed by the members to write at once for a copy of this Act and have it discussed at the first opportunity.

Calgary Public Market

A short time ago a special circular was sent out from this office dealing with the above mentioned market and the facilities offered for the handling of your produce. In the Alberta section of The Guide, in the issue of October 1, will be found an open letter to farmers and the reason why that letter was necessary will be found in the first part. It is necessary that the farmers should show that there was some sincerity behind the demand which often reached us, that they wanted an open public market where they could sell their goods at the highest price the consumer was willing to pay. Due largely to the efforts of the Central Office, this opportunity is now afforded them, but unless farmers shipping their goods will use proper methods of shipping, will crate all goods liable to be bruised or otherwise badly damaged in transit, and will put everything up in as neat and attractive a manner as possible, it is useless for us or anyone else to persist in efforts to establish open markets for all kinds of farm produce, because the consumer will not buy dirty or damaged stuff when there is an opportunity of buying clean and attractive goods close at hand. Your competitor abroad exports a standard article, put up in an attractive manner, and not all the tariff walls or a score of provincial laws will enable you to sell inferior stuff in competition with him. Your only remedy is to ship as good a stuff as he does, or a little better, and you will find that co-operative effort will enable you to do this, not only as well, but at a lower cost.

Apple Quotations

I am just in receipt of a letter from the head office of a co-operative association recently formed by the Fruit Growers of Ontario. The letter reads in part as follows:—

We are the sales agents for a large number of the Fruit Growers' Associations of Ontario, whose apples are packed under our supervision; we are, therefore, prepared to ship almost any quantity of cars, provided, of course, that the payment for same is properly secured. We are putting up what we call our "Standard Car," which we believe is selected as to quality and varieties as well as this year's crop will warrant. This car we are pleased to quote f.o.b. shipping point at \$3.25 per barrel, or on order of 4 or more cars at \$3.15 per barrel. The car will be two-thirds No. 1 and one-third No. 2 and will be composed as follows:

25 per cent. Spies, which may include a few Kings and Snows; 25 per cent. Baldwin; 25 per cent. Greenings. (These latter two would include a few Russets, Wagners, Blenheim, Cayuga, Ribston, or Stark, all equally good varieties.)

25 per cent. mixed varieties, such as Tolman Sweet, Pewaukee, Mann, Ben Davis, Canada Red, Ontario, Fallawater. Kindly note that this car is made up of 75 per cent. of the best varieties grown in Canada.

We should be pleased to send you the full name and address of this Association if you are interested and we trust that

many of our unions will take advantage of this offer as an incentive for the carrying out of further negotiations in the future.

Lumber

A few days ago we were favored with a visit from the Calgary manager of one of the largest lumber concerns in Alberta, with a number of mills in B.C. and yards in nearly every part of the province. This firm expressed their desire to get in touch with our unions and tender for their business, and with the system at their disposal they should be able to make a good offer to any of our unions. If you are thinking of buying lumber, write this office to that effect and we will forward your request to the company in question and have them send you full particulars of the prices on various grades of lumber laid down at your nearest shipping point.

Membership Dues

There are a number of unions in the province, known to be active, who have not reported to the Central Office this year. Some of our members calling at the office recently have been rather surprised to find that their union is not in good standing, as no membership dues have been received for this year. The matter is one for the consideration of the members, as a strong recommendation has already been made to them that a committee be appointed in each union to see that the duties of the secretary are carried out as called for by the Constitution. The matter is a serious one and is more far reaching in its effects than most people think. This year it is proposed to close the books of this office on December 31 sharp. This is in strict accordance with the Constitution and if adhered to means that unless some of our unions also live up to the Constitution, a number of them will not be legally entitled to delegates at the convention. Last year something like \$600 was received in membership dues the last week previous to the convention, which meant a large amount of work for the office at an exceedingly busy time. We wish to avoid this in future and ask your help in seeing that membership dues are sent regularly and in ample time to enable us to close our books on December 31, as called for in the Constitution.

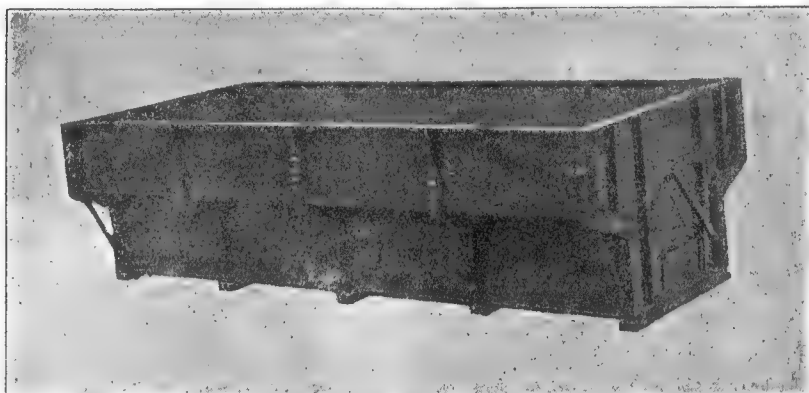
It might also be in order to remark here that four of the unions have not paid in the amount due to the 1913 convention pool. Notices have been

BEAVER LUMBER CO. LIMITED

DEALERS IN LUMBER, LATH, SHINGLES AND ALL KINDS OF BUILDING MATERIAL. WE OPERATE YARDS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS IN MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA. SEE OUR AGENT BEFORE BUYING.

HEAD OFFICE

WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Strongest **FLAX-TIGHT GRAIN TANK** made, with Self-Locking Gate. Sold direct to you. We pay the freight to your station

Price of 125 Bushel Capacity - - - - - \$30.00

Price of 150 Bushel Capacity - - - - - \$31.00

These prices are for Cash with Order. Only best kiln-dried Fir lumber used. Our Grain Tanks are Guaranteed. Manufactured and sold only by

The Farmers' Machine Company Limited

WATROUS :: SASK.

served on all that owing to the failure of their delegates to comply with the Constitution in this respect last January, a certain amount is due the Central Office of the U. F. A.

The Board of Directors, at their annual meeting, will be asked for authority to disqualify those unions from representation at the next convention if such amounts are not received at this office before December 31.

We are also advised that there are certain unions in the province, organized under the U.F.A., and still using the name of the U. F. A. in order to do business. In at least two cases these unions have not reported to the Central Office for the last two or three years past and no dues have been received. This matter will also be considered at the next meeting of the board.

These matters are brought to your attention as there seems to be a growing tendency in many quarters to belittle the importance of carrying on your union along business lines. This tendency has recently resulted in a serious loss of two of our unions, one at least is very doubtful of recovery and its members

run the risk of being yet further involved. It is well for our members to remember that the handling of their financial business, however small or seemingly unimportant it may be, is a personal reflection on each member of the union and should accordingly receive the same amount of attention as their own personal business.

General

A new supply of U. F. A. buttons has just been received from the manufacturer. The buttons will be as usual, 15 cents each. They have come in boxes of twenty, carefully packed and right for sending out. Kindly make your orders in lots of twenty or multiples of twenty if possible, so as to avoid unnecessary work in sending them from this office. The printed envelopes addressed to the General Secretary have been discontinued, no longer being required. All the other supplies for the use of unions are in stock and can be despatched at the shortest possible notice.

Yours faithfully,
P. P. WOODBRIDGE,
Provincial Secretary.

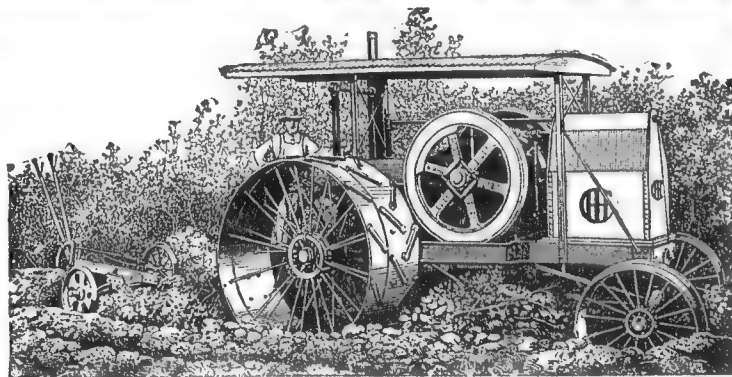
A Long List of Uses

THERE seems to be no limit to what the tractor can do. It is doing new things on farms every season. It appears to live on work and is not to be satisfied. Says a writer in a well-known farm journal, "Today tractors are being used for practically all of the operations on the farm with the exception of the corn planting and the last two cultivations of the same crop." Then he goes on to tell how one tractor on a 320-acre farm cuts down the number of horses needed from twelve to five.

The farmer who today carefully compares tractor-power and costly horse-power, and realizes the gross inefficiency of the horse, buys a tractor. And when he compares tractor records, construction, reputation and backing, he buys an

I H C Oil Tractor

I H C tractors are built to meet all field difficulties, and are planned for endurance, strength, and the elimination of unnecessary weight. Simplicity of mechanism, ease of management, protection of parts from injury, and economy in fuel—every detail of construction and operation receives equal care. The result of building up to I H C standards is to be found on hundreds of farms in the satisfaction of as many I H C tractor owners.



Whatever your needs—whether for plowing, seeding, harvesting, or drawing other field machines, hauling produce, threshing, shredding, grinding feed, sawing wood, etc., whether your farm is large or small—you will find a tractor for your work in the I H C line. I H C oil tractors are made in all approved styles and in 6-12, 7-15, 10-20, 12-25, 15-30, 25-45, and 30-60-horse power sizes. The I H C line also includes all styles of general purpose engines for farm, shop and mill, sizes from 1 to 50-horse power, operating on low and high grade fuel oils, gas and alcohol. See the I H C local agent for catalogues and full information, or, write the

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd

WESTERN BRANCH HOUSES

At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.;
Saskatoon, Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.



DISPERSION SALE

Of the Royal Stock Farms' Clydesdales and Shorthorns
Exhibition Grounds, Regina, November 19 and 20

60 CLYDESDALES 70 SHORTHORNS

The famous Clydesdale and Shorthorn herds of the Royal Stock Farms, Saskatoon, including all the great show animals that have made the Canadian and American Internationals, as well as the great Western fairs of the past two years, are to be sold without reserve.

TERMS OF SALE— $\frac{1}{2}$ cash, balance in one year with 8% interest on approved note. 5% off all cash paid over half of purchase amount. Single fare over all Railroads for passengers to sale; return free on certificate plan. Be sure and get standard certificate when purchasing ticket and have it signed by J. C. Smith, Live Stock Commissioner at Regina. Half rates for pure bred stock. Read our sale notes in next two issues and watch our advertising columns. Catalogues ready shortly.

Auctioneers: Col. F. M. WOODS, Lincoln, Neb.; and
Capt. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont.

R. W. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., Prop.



"Golden Sovereign" 10198

SALE of Pure-Bred Clydesdales, Stallions, Mares, Fillies

At Camrose, Alta.

Wednesday, October 29, 1913

Among the stallions are "Mark Twain" 11853, 9 years old, by "Black Prince," by "Cedric," the choice "Gallant Sovereign," 5 years, by "Golden Sovereign," by "Goldfinder," and 6 colts, one and two years old, some of them prize winners. The mares, 9 in number, with the exception of two good aged brood animals, range from one to five years old, and all the stock carry a wealth of ancestry from such sires as "Baron's Pride," "Cedric," "Darnley," "Prince of Wales," and other noted sires.

Catalogues, with full pedigrees and other information ready October 15th. Send for one.

GEO. OWENS,
Wetaskiwin,
Auctioneer

T. L. WIBRAY, Ashwood Stock Farm,
New Norway, Alta.,
Proprietor

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales Shorthorns Yorkshires Shropshires

SPECIAL FALL OFFERING—We have for sale a number of extra good Boars and Sows, also about sixty choice Yearling Rams and Ewes.

PRICES MODERATE

W. C. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor, SASKATOON, Sask.

When in need of a Pure Bred, Top Notch Percheron, Belgian or Shire Stallion

TRY THE
PIONEER STOCK FARM, LAMPMAN, SASK.

GEORGE RUPP :: PROPRIETOR

DISPERSION SALE

Of Pure Bred and Grade Clydesdales and
Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle

There will be sold on Wednesday, 29th October, 1913, at the farm of John Stevenson, Souris, Man., four miles east of Souris on the Souris-Regina branch of the C.P.R. and three miles from Carroll Crossing on the G.N.R. from Brandon, seven head of pure bred Clydesdales, comprising the stock horse "Dorme Lodge Prince," 10191, by "Perpetual Motion," 5473, five years old; two aged mares of high class breeding; a two year old and three year old filly by "Silver Clink," 7492, and a couple of male colts by "Dorme Lodge Prince." These are all exceptionally good stock. Also nineteen head of high class grade mares and geldings from two to six years old. There will also be offered eighteen head of pure bred milking shorthorns, all registered, of good families, made up of head bull "Ellerslie Chief," 81496, by "Crested Ware," 66966; eight breeding cows, mostly young; three bull and five heifer calves; and a yearling heifer. The cows are all splendid milkers.

Terms— $\frac{1}{4}$ cash, balance in one year, with interest at 7 per cent.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

T. C. NORRIS, Auctioneer.

Farming for Profit

Continued from Page 8

back to one of the best sires of the breed, "Tintock." Another is "Honolulu Queen" 9391, a big quality mare, with the best of feet and pasterns, and strong in the blood of old "McGregor." The fillies are all sired by one of the above-named horses, and the last mentioned mares are the dams of some of them. They are a choice lot, with good feet and clean limbs, and could give as good an account of themselves in the show ring as on the wagon or plow.

The majority of the stock have been going at pasture all summer, and are in nice shape, and all broken to work, with the exception of one or two of the youngsters, which are halter broken. Taken all round the 17 head are as nice specimens of the Clydesdale as anyone would wish for, and those on the lookout for genuine high class stock will do well not to miss this sale, as, for quality and substance, these Clydesdales will be hard to beat. Catalogs, with breeding and other information, will be ready around October 15, and a postcard to Mr. Wibray will bring you one. Geo. Owens, of Wetaskiwin, will wield the hammer, and remember the date of the sale, Wednesday, October 29, at Camrose, Alta.

OFFICIAL RECORD OF HOLSTEIN COWS

We notice from the official record of Holstein cows, in the tests conducted from July 16 to August 31, 1913, that the Colony Stock Farm, Mount Coquitlam, B.C., stood third and fourth and eighteenth in the full age class, with "Minnie Rooker's Poem" 7099, 7 years old, which gave 669.6 lbs of milk, 19.23 lbs. fat, testing 24.03 80 per cent. butter fat, in seven days. "Cora Albert De Kol" 6205, 8 years old, gave 532 lbs. milk, 17.98 lbs. fat, testing 22.47, 80 per cent. butter fat, while "Bessie Botsford" 11841, 9 years, gave 362 lbs. milk, 12.76 lbs. fat, testing 15.95. In the senior four-year-olds the Colony Farm had "Grebegga 2nd" 11476 entered. She is 4 years old, and gave 691.8 lbs. milk, 19.79 lbs. fat, testing 24.73, 80 per cent. butter fat.

The Canadian record for junior 4-year-olds is again broken by "Netherland Segis 2nd," also belonging to the Colony Farm, with 33.17 lbs of butter in 7 days, and 133.41 lbs. in 30 days. This cow ran very evenly through her test and her record was confirmed by a re-test.

"Wadmantje Canary," another cow from the Colony farm, which lately held the record for Junior 4-year-olds, comes again with a good record of 109.25 lbs. butter in 30 days. In the junior 3-year-old class, "Evergreen March 3rd" from the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, a worthy daughter of a great dam, makes the excellent record of 24.22 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 93.58 lbs. in 30 days, standing second in the 30 day class for her age. The director of the Experimental Farms is to be congratulated on owning such a heifer.

THE DAIRY BARN IN WINTER

One of the most difficult tasks which confront the dairyman is that of keeping the dairy barn in proper condition in winter time, when the cows necessarily spend the greater portion of their time within doors. The dairy barn cannot be kept in a healthy condition without regular attention, and upon this more than anything else the successful production of milk and butter in winter depends. The two things necessary are to keep the animals in perfect health and to produce a plentiful flow of sound, wholesome milk, and to this end the sanitary arrangements require to be kept in order, and they need continuous supervision.

The first essential in a good dairy barn is that it shall be well ventilated, and no one must fall into the error of believing that cows will do well in close quarters, provided that these are well aired in the day time by means of open doors and windows.

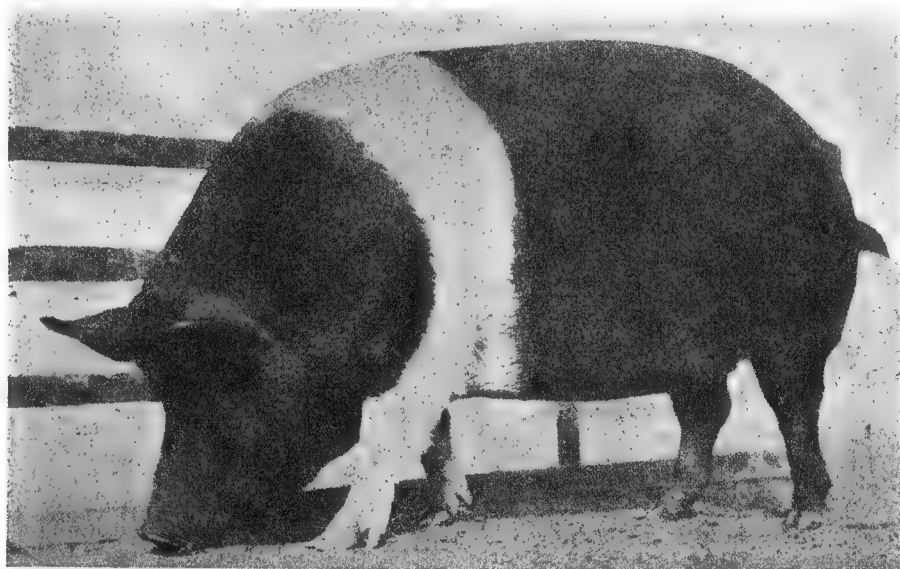
It is no doubt beneficial to air the barns thoroughly by day and open doors and windows have the effect of brightening up and freshening the inside of the barns in a wonderful manner, but this is not enough, and no barn in which cows are kept is complete without a proper system of ventilation. The cow is an animal which enjoys fresh air as much as any of the farm stock, and perhaps she is one which suffers more than any other in both health and milk yield from confinement in ill-ventilated quarters.

Draughts in the dairy barn are, of course, undesirable and must be provided against, but by a system of overhead ventilation the air in the barn can be sweet without the least danger of injurious draughts. The inside of the walls of dairy barns need attention always, at the beginning of winter. It is important that the surface of the walls be smooth, and there should be no crevices in which insects and the germs of disease can find harborage. Then they should be thoroughly whitewashed with a strong adhesive mixture of lime. It is not sufficient to do this only as high as a man can conveniently reach, leaving the upper portions looking black and hideous. A ladder should be brought into use and the job done thoroughly.

Many people seem to confuse the meanings of the words "ventilation" and "draughts" and the upshot is that they suffer openings to remain in walls, doors and windows, with the idea that this is a safe way of ventilating the barn. Undoubtedly a barn can be well ventilated by leaving the doors and windows partly open in such a way that cold draughts will not strike directly upon the animals which are housed, but it is inevitable that there will be injurious effects if broken panes of glass and splits in the doors and cracks in the walls and openings in the roof are not repaired. Sufficient ventilation means the provision of fresh air without draughts and this is the kind that ought to be procured. Another point in perfect sanitation is good drainage, and this is a thing no dairyman can afford to ignore.—Live Stock World.

ADVANTAGE IN USING TRAP NESTS

If the trap nest is used for no other purpose, it would be worth the atten-



A young sow out of a herd of Hampshires bred by J. H. Rutherford, Caledon, Ont.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



DUROC JERSEY SWINE

Champions and Prize-winners at all the principal summer fairs in the four provinces. New importations arrived. Young stock for sale, all ages, both sexes, write us

O. & D. C. MILLER, No. 1 FARM, 1 MILE W. STRATHMORE

SHORTHORN JOINT DISPERSION SALE

The undersigned will offer for sale their entire herds of Shorthorns, about 100 head, all ages and both sexes, about the end of October. PARTICULARS LATER
Virden, Man. K. & E. McIVER

Percheron and Belgian Stallions and Mares

To Exchange for choice unincumbered Farm Lands desirably located. You have too much land and not enough stock to farm successfully.
W. L. DECLOW, Importer, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

tion it requires to thus separate the idlers from the industrious. The most beautiful and best marked Light Brahma hen on our farm laid only 11 eggs during the year when a yearling. What she laid as a pullet we do not know, as we did not use trap nests all that time. It certainly would not be profitable to keep such a hen, and yet she was good enough to put in a show room. The first year we used trap nests we discovered that about one-fourth of our flock were not worth breeding from. The next year we secured twenty per cent. more eggs with twenty-five per cent. less hens—we bred only from the cream. In other words, we got more eggs for less expenditure for feed or labor.

When the demand grew for brown eggs of the White Wyandotte breed, we discovered that about one-fourth laid white eggs and one-half gave us tinted eggs. One hen in particular laid a rich brown egg.

We set all the brown eggs and then started to pick out the brown egg layers. The trap nest caught them for us. To our surprise all these brown egg layers were among our poorest layers, while the best layers gave us a pure white egg. Here we were confronted with a problem; "which would be the wiser—breed from the hens merely for color of shell, and ignoring their egg record, or breed for quantity of eggs regardless of color of shell?" We determined to work for the brown color first, as the call was greater for them, and then annually pick out the best layers in that lot and work for higher records.

The trap nests have always taught us which hens lay the best-shaped eggs, which the largest-sized eggs and which the best fertilized eggs. It is a remarkable fact that there are hens in a flock that never give as good fertility and again there are others that are very strong in that particular.

Another great service that the trap nest performs is to arrest the egg eater. If you have reason to suspect that a certain hen (which is found quite frequently upon the nest and apparently never lays) is guilty of eating her eggs, give her an egg while she is on the nest. If it is not there when you look again, you have pretty good evidence that you have caught the right party. Decapitation should be the sentence.

You cannot always tell your good layers from the number of times you find them on the nest. It is remarkable how often a hen will go on the nest and not lay. The trap nest will point out all such. The trap nest, too, will tell you which are your best winter layers, which pullets begin the laying early in the season, the number of eggs they lay in succession, the number of times they become broody during the year, and many more facts which can be obtained in no other way.

Objection has been made to the trap on account of the time required to attend the same. We find very little time need be spent in this work if a regular system is adopted. Every hour the attendant makes the rounds. He stops at only the closed nests.

He opens the little door, and if the hen is sitting on the nest the door is closed until the next round. If the hen

has laid the egg she will be standing up, waiting to be taken out. Five minutes each hour will be all the time necessary to attend to fifty nests, or about one hour's time during the day. No hour during the day could be put to more practical use.

The claim has been made that hens are apt to break the eggs in the trap nest in their work to get out. The truth is, we had only four eggs broken in the entire year, and they were rather thin-shelled. We had fully that many broken daily before we used the trap nests.

Trap nests make tame hens. At first they object to being caught, but after a while they take the matter more pleasantly, and there is no trouble. We have our hens so tame that when we open the door they stand ready to be taken up so we can ascertain the number on their leg bands.

SOME HOG INFORMATION

Every farmer in the West should endeavor to raise some hogs, they have lifted more mortgages on the farms than any other breed of live stock we know of.

In raising hogs two of the most necessary points to consider are first, seeing that they get plenty of exercise, and second that they are supplied at all times with mineral matter in some shape or form.

In the summer time the difficulty of getting over the exercise problem is easily overcome, the hog will rustle for itself; it is in winter, when the snow is deep on the ground that the animal shows little disposition to move far from home.

Some hog men, when threshing in the fall, put four poles firmly in the ground, put a few slabs above them and blow the straw over this structure. This makes an excellent hog house for winter, and the hogs will keep warm and dry.

To give them exercise the breeder generally feeds them at some little distance from the stack, and thus, in walking backward and forward to their food, they get the necessary exercise.

One well known breeder of Durocs in the West, throws his sows an oatsheaf and lets the animal thresh it out for itself.

This keeps it busy generally for about half the day, and affords it sufficient exercise.

Want of exercise in breeding sows is responsible for more weak litters than any other cause we know of.

During the past couple of years there have been quite numerous complaints and enquiries from hog men of hairless litters, more especially in Alberta and Western Saskatchewan.

A well known breeder of Berkshires, who was among those who lost several litters, gives his experiences in the use of wood ashes, coal slack, etc.:

To supply these ingredients and to keep the hogs in perfectly healthy condition, free from rickets and other like diseases, a supply of mineral matter is absolutely essential, and wood ashes in a very large degree supplies these requisite ingredients.

Ashes contain lime, carbon, potassium, phosphorus, etc., and in every hog house there should be a box, always kept well supplied with this staple form of food.

It is not quite enough to throw the ashes inside the pen or in the run, as, in winter, snow covers them, and they freeze solid, or they are tramped into the bedding of the hogs and rendered useless.

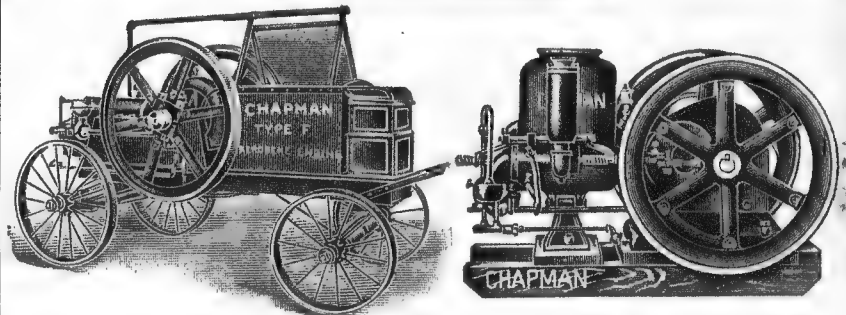
A box to hold the ashes is the best method and they should be mixed with salt. It renders them more palatable and hogs fed in this manner are certain to put on flesh a great deal faster.

Lime should also be fed to hogs, about a handful twice a week. It adds greatly to the growth and strengthens their bones.

It is in the winter months that the hogs most need mineral matter, as during the summer when they are put on pasture, or foraging about for themselves, they pick up enough mineral food from the vegetation or around the yard to keep them in good condition.

See to it that your hogs have wood ashes or mineral matter of some kind supplied to them during the winter months, and it is possible there will not be much complaint about "hairless litters."

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Company's LINES ARE SUPREME



WE made our goods good, our users made them famous. We manufacture what our customers say to be the best Kerosene and Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Feed Grinders, Saws, Pumps, Water Basins, Stanchions, Well Drills and Pressure Tanks, and we believe they know.

Get a Chapman Type "F" Kerosene Engine to thresh your grain and grind your feed; it runs on half the cost of any gasoline engine made.

Get the Chapman with the Automatic Starter, the Throttling Governor, guaranteeing steady power and uniform heat to vaporise the coal oil.

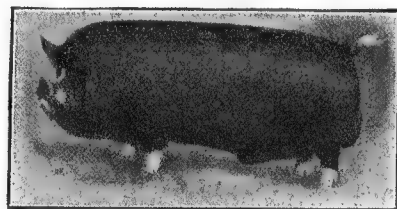
Write to-day for our general catalog.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited

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Ship us your Cattle and Hogs



Send us consignments of your Cattle and Hogs and we will sell them at the best prevailing market prices. We know the trade and its best markets. That is our business. Farmers and Ranchers—send us your addresses and we will send you our Weekly Market Report and Quotations.

A. H. MAYLAND, Commission Merchant
ALBERTA STOCK YARDS Drawer S CALGARY, ALTA.
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Great Dispersion Sale

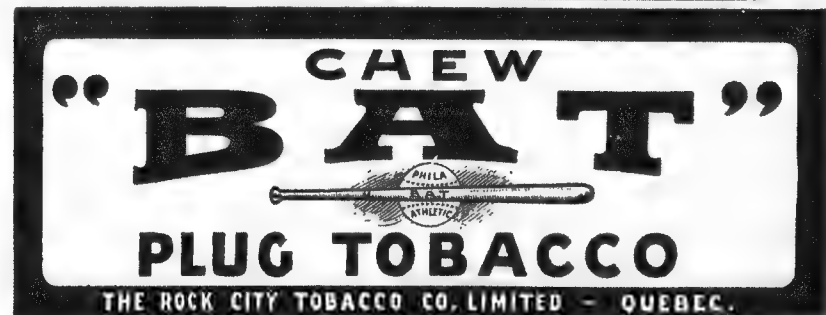
OF PURE-BRED CLYDESDALES, STALLIONS, MARES, COLTS AND FILLIES, at Mr. GEORGE O'BRIEN'S RANCH, 4½ miles East of Calgary, on THURSDAY, 30th OCTOBER, 1913.

Watch issue of 15th inst. for full particulars.

LAZELL & DURNO, Auctioneers, Calgary.

Pure Bred Berkshire Pigs

The thick, low down kind, bred from imported sows. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices.—W. A. MCGREGOR, Supt. of Farms, The Southern Alberta Land Co., Suffield, Alta.



WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Gospel of Efficiency---How It Is Preached To and Practised By Canadians

Fifteen years ago the word "efficiency" held the same place in the Dictionary that it does today, but in the popular mind it was a somewhat ordinary word used for describing the attributes of a certain engine, tool, or, perhaps, a remedy of some kind—all inanimate things.

At that time the watchwords of the ambitious Canadian were "Initiative" and "Hustle," and with these he whipped himself into superlative effort, until he found that he was fast losing the ability to keep himself up to "concert pitch"—he no longer responded to the whip—something serious had happened—

Truth was, he had lost his efficiency. Thus did the word Efficiency assume a new and great import among men and women alike, for without it we can have neither initiative, hustle or ability to keep pace with the business and social requirements of the twentieth century.

How to obtain and maintain the highest degree of Efficiency while we are about, rather than how to get well and efficient after we are ill—as a matter of fact, in this connection, those of us who consider ourselves well and strong are not consistently more than 50 per cent. efficient.

We may be able to get about and do our daily tasks with more or less satisfaction to ourselves, and without undue exhaustion, but that is not by any means one hundred per cent. of efficiency.

If our brains are clear, our intellects bright, and our condition such as to put enthusiasm and "ginger" as well as clear judgment into our work, we have a tremendous advantage over those who are half the time depressed, blue, and all the time nervously fearful that their judgment may be wrong—who lack the confidence that comes with perfect efficiency and makes so much for success.

But most of us are in the latter class, if we analyze our feeling, and for a very good reason.

Nature is constantly demanding one thing of us, which, under our present mode of living and eating, it is impossible for us to give—that is, a constant care of our diet, and enough consistent physical work or exercise to eliminate all waste from the system.

Nature has constructed us for a certain physical "speed," as it were. If you construct an engine for a certain speed, and then attempt to run it at a quarter of that speed, it clogs up and gets "wheezy at the joints," and needs frequent attention and assistance to operate satisfactorily—just so with the human body.

If our work is mostly mental, or confining, as it is in almost every instance, and our physical body runs at quarter speed or less, our system cannot throw off the waste except according to our activity, and the clogging process immediately sets in.

This waste accumulates in the colon (lower intestine), and is more serious in its effect than is immediately apparent, because it is intensely poisonous, and the blood, circulating through the colon, absorbs these poisons, circulating them through the system and lowering our vitality generally.

That's the reason that biliousness and its kindred complaints make us ill "all over." It is also the reason that this waste, if permitted to remain a little too long, gives the destructive germs, which are always present in the blood, a chance to gain the upper hand, and we are not alone inefficient, but really ill—seriously sometimes if there is a local weakness.

Accumulated waste, for instance, is the direct, immediate and specific cause of Appendicitis.

Now, there have been many preachers of the Gospel of Efficiency, among them men high up in the literary, commercial and professional world, who have tried to teach us to conserve our energies by relaxation, avoidance of worry, habitual cheerfulness, etc., but this is useless advice when the seat of the trouble is physical first, and mental afterwards.

There have also been many practical men, such as physicians, physical culturists, dietitians, osteopaths, etc., who have done something towards actually removing this waste from the colon, at least for a time.

It remained for a new, rational and perfectly natural process, however, to finally and satisfactorily solve the problem of how to thoroughly eliminate this waste from the colon without strain of unnatural forcing—to keep it sweet and clean and healthy and keep us correspondingly bright and efficient—clearing the blood of the poisons which make it, and us, sluggish and dull-spirited, and making our entire organism work and act as nature intended it should.

That process is internal bathing with warm water—and it, by the way, now has the unqualified and enthusiastic endorsements of the most enlightened physicians, physical culturists, osteopaths, etc., who have tried it and seen its results.

Heretofore it has been our habit, when we have found, through disagreeable and sometimes alarming symptoms, that this waste was getting much the better of us, to repair to the drug shop and obtain relief through drugging.

This is partly effectual, but there are several vital reasons why it should not be our practice as compared with internal bathing.

Drugs force nature instead of assisting her—internal bathing assists nature, and is just as simple and natural as washing one's hands.

Drugs, being taken through the stomach, sap the vitality of other functions before they reach the colon, which is not called for—internal bathing washes out the colon and reaches nothing else.

To keep the colon consistently clean drugs must be persisted in, and to be effective the doses must be increased—internal bathing is a consistent treatment, and need never be altered in any way to be continuously effective.

No less an authority than Professor Clark, M.D., of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, says:—"All of our curative agents are poisons and as a consequence every dose diminishes the patient's vitality."

It is rather remarkable to find at what would seem so comparatively late a day so great an improvement on the old methods of internal bathing, for in a crude way it has, of course, been practised for years.

It is probably no more surprising, however, than the tendency on the part of the medical profession to depart further and further from the custom of using drugs, and accomplish the same and better results by more natural means, causing less strain on the system and leaving no evil after-effects.

Doubtless you, as well as all Canadian men and women, are interested in knowing all that may be learned about Efficiency—about keeping up to "concert pitch," and always feeling bright and confident.

This improved system of internal bathing is naturally a rather difficult subject to write about in detail, but there is a physician who has made this his life's study and work. He has written an extremely interesting book on the subject, called "Why Man of Today is Only 50 Per Cent. Efficient," which he will send without cost to anyone addressing Charles A. Tyrrell, M.D., at Room 274, 280 College Street, Toronto, Ontario, and mentioning that they have read this article in The Grain Growers' Guide.

It is surprising how little is known by the average person about the subject, which has so great a bearing on the general health and efficiency.

My personal experience and my observation makes me very enthusiastic on internal bathing, for I have seen its results in sickness as well as in health, and I firmly believe that everybody owes it to himself if only for the information available, to read this little book by an authority on the subject. —Advertisement.

The Guide Referendum

The Grain Growers' Guide believes that the will of the people should decide all questions of public policy. It believes that the Referendum is the best way to find out exactly what the people think. Accordingly The Guide will hold another Referendum this December, by which its readers, men and women alike, are invited to express their opinion upon eleven questions of pressing national importance

What do the people of the Prairie Provinces think upon these eleven vital questions? That is what The Guide Referendum is being conducted to find out. This is the only opportunity any part of the Canadian people have of pronouncing upon these progressive measures, and we trust every man and woman entitled to vote will mark their ballot, to be published in the issue of next December 3. These questions concern the whole Dominion and not only the Prairie Provinces, so we want our

readers to combine to make the Referendum a full expression of their opinions, no matter where they live. Canadian public opinion must deal one way or another with the Taxation of Land Values, the system of Protection, the danger of Militarism, and the various other problems mentioned. By addressing themselves to these up-to-date issues, Guide readers will not only stamp themselves as the true Progressives in this country, but will also do themselves a lasting benefit.

The Questions

1. Are you in favor of having the Initiative, Referendum and Right of Recall placed upon the statute books of your own province, in such a form as to give the people complete control over all legislation and legislators?

2. Are you in favor of Free Trade with Great Britain?

3. Are you in favor of the complete abolition of the Canadian Customs Tariff?

4. Are you in favor of having all school, municipal, provincial and federal revenues raised by a direct tax on land values?

Note.—"Land" here is used in its economic sense to include all natural resources.

5. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon all vacant farm lands?

6. Are you in favor of placing a special surtax of \$25 per quarter-section upon the land held by one individual or corporation above four quarter-sections?

7. Are you in favor of having all railways, telegraphs, telephones and express services owned and operated by the public?

8. Are you in favor of extending the franchise to women on equal terms with men?

9. Are you in favor of Dominion Legislation providing for the incorporation of co-operative societies?

10. Are you in favor of the nomination of Parliamentary candidates pledged to support the farmers' platform, regardless of the action of both political parties?

11. Do you believe that Canada, instead of spending millions for naval armament (either British or Canadian), should devote her energies and spend millions, if necessary, towards the establishment of universal peace and disarmament and the settlement of international disputes by arbitration?

RULES

1. The official ballots will be published in The Guide only once, on December 3, 1913. Extra copies of that issue cannot be secured, since this Referendum is for Guide readers only.

2. There will be a woman's ballot and a man's ballot, both exactly alike, so that the wives, mothers, and any woman 21 years of age may vote as well as the men 21 years of age.

3. Each question should be answered simply by writing "Yes" or "No" after the question.

4. The ballot will be absolutely secret. Readers must sign the ballot, otherwise it will be rejected as a spoiled ballot. No names, however, will be published, but only the total numbers voting "Yes" or "No" on the questions.

5. The ballot should be mailed to "Referendum Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.," as soon after December 3 as possible.

6. Letters to The Guide are invited dealing with any of the questions in the Referendum. Letters opposed to The Guide's policy are just as welcome and will be published just as freely as those in favor, but all letters should be kept as short as possible.

WOMEN MAY VOTE

The Guide has always been a staunch champion of Woman Suffrage. In this Referendum it will give practical proof of its belief by having a woman's ballot as well as a man's ballot, allowing the women to vote on the self-same questions as the men. The only qualification needed is that of being a woman reader of The Guide, 21 years of age. This is the first time in the history of Canada the women have been invited or even allowed to express their views

upon matters of vital public welfare. The privilege thus thrown open to the prairie women carries with it a responsibility. Those who feel themselves poorly informed along certain lines have time to study the eleven questions in the two months before the voting will take place. Without doubt the democracy of the twentieth century demands the wisdom, sympathy and insight of woman for its full development, and Canadian women cannot set themselves too soon to the solution of the problems now affecting the economic and social well-being of the Dominion. Most men are free to confess that they have made more or less of a botch of trying to run the government by themselves. We look for a new moral impetus, a saner outlook and wider human sympathy to enter into the settlement of our public questions with the advent of women into public affairs.

AN EDUCATIONAL CAMPAIGN

While we are anxious for as large a response as possible, the educational effect of the Referendum is still more important than the actual voting. Readers will be able to study all these questions at their leisure, discuss the doubtful points through the columns of the Mail Bag during the next two months, and make up their minds calmly and deliberately, free from all outside influences, such as party leanings or the personality of political candidates. No one knows everything about these eleven national questions. Here is a splendid chance for us to learn more about them from each other. By December 3, we hope that over 33,000 of our men and women readers will have come to their own conclusions on these questions and be ready to cast their ballots in The Guide Referendum.

Manufacturers and Preference

Comments of Eastern and Western Journals on the Manufacturers' Refusal to Support an Increase in the British Preference

STAND FOR HIGHER PROTECTION

We have not had long to wait to find out that the Canadian Manufacturers' Association still stands where it did in the matter of tariffs, and that the suggestion of the Grain Growers' Association for an increase in the British Preference does not accord with the manufacturers' ideas of Imperialism. Mr. Gourlay, the president, has frankly admitted that Canada's tariff needs revision, and needs it badly. But that revision must be upwards and not downward. Says he:

"It should be made clear and emphatic that we are unalterably opposed to any lowering of the tariff on goods of a class or kind made or produced in Canada."

This is exactly what was to be expected of a spokesman for the Manufacturers' Association. Their theory is that every manufactured article which is used in Canada ought to be made in Canada, no matter at what cost, and the public should be compelled by Act of Parliament to pay the price which these local makers demand.—Montreal Telegraph.

CANNOT AFFORD TO ASSIST MOTHER COUNTRY

Canadian manufacturers should not be embarrassed by the suggestion that they should advocate free trade with Great Britain. It is true that the Old Country keeps its ports open to Canada. But it also gives free admission to the products and manufactures of the United States and of every other country.

We cannot afford to assist the Mother Country to maintain the ruinous policy of free trade while other nations have high tariffs. Great Britain has no basis on which to demand freer trade with Canada until she gives Canadian products preferential treatment over the products of foreign countries. Canada first within the Empire is a sound policy for Canadians and no one should be deluded by the pretence that some consideration of loyalty requires us to accept a fiscal policy in which the mass of Canadians do not believe.—Toronto News.

"POCKET BOOK" LOYALTY

A year ago the Canadian Manufacturers' Association was asked whether or not it would join Western grain growers in a movement looking toward an immediate increase in the British Preference and for complete free trade between Britain and Canada within four years. The manufacturers avoided a direct answer by declaring that the question came to them too late in the session of their annual convention. When the Association met again in Halifax a few days ago the same question was asked it by The Grain Growers' Guide. It was impossible to side-step in the same way as was taken last year; hence, a verbose telegram was sent The Guide, an abundance of words, but a careful avoidance of the question.

The manufacturers' evasion means one thing and one thing only. It means that they are opposed to an increase in the British Preference and to complete free trade between Britain and Canada. If they were not opposed, what possible reason could there be for the persistent side-stepping?

The "loyalty" of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association in tariff matters is pocket loyalty, that and nothing more.—Regina Leader.

DANGER OF CONCEDED TO WEST

As the Association is satisfied with the general level of the present tariff, and favors some increases, it follows that it must also favor some decreases. Among these latter it is reasonable to suppose that it would probably be of the opinion that the increased rate on agricultural machinery, imposed by the Laurier Government, should be repealed, and that, as a great concession to the great West, the rate of duty on such machinery and implements might be put at even a lower figure than obtained under the old Conservative Government a score of years ago. Too much

concession to any free trade clamor that may be in the West should not be made. If the West is wise it will strive to become a manufacturing country at the earliest possible date, and to that vitally important end the maintenance of the National Policy of moderate protection is just as essential for the West as for the East.—Halifax Herald.

GUIDE SHOULD MIND ITS OWN BUSINESS

The president of the C.M.A. was very guarded in his reply, as he would have to be, remembering that he had only a few days ago rejoiced in the defeat of reciprocity in natural products, which favored the farmer, and advocated a revision of the tariff upward, which favored the manufacturer. Mr. Gourlay reminded The Guide that three years ago the manufacturers made advances to the grain growers, and sought a better understanding with the grain growers in vain, and if they want to meet the manufacturers now they will no doubt be heard from through the proper channel. Which is an intimation to the editor of The Guide that he should mind his own business, and let the officers of the Grain Growers' Association speak for themselves.—Kingston British Whig.

WAS THE GUIDE DISCOURTEOUS?

Why should The Grain Growers' Guide call the suggestion of the manufacturers for a conference with representative grain growers on the tariff question "a bluff pure and simple," and that "if the manufacturers really desire a conference they might have shown their good faith by suggesting that at least some reduction could be made in the tariff on British imports?" Why call a conference if the manufacturers agree to the proposals of the grain growers? The manufacturers may be selfish, prejudiced and ingrained with protectionism, but they at least put their position fairly and squarely and it is up to their opponents, economically speaking, to smash that position by intellectual and then political force.—Saskatoon Phoenix.

MANUFACTURERS' HYPOCRISY

The Canadian Grain Growers last year communicated with the Canadian Manufacturers asking of they would co-operate in a campaign for increased British preference. The manufacturers treated the whole thing as a huge joke and were very hilarious about it. The grain growers did not leave it at that and made the same request this year. The manufacturers were somewhat peeved this year. They had been rather shown up in their mock loyalty. They declared that they would answer when some person asked them with proper authority to put such a question. The question was properly put. But we shall let that pass. Why should the manufacturers decline to tell any person how they stand upon this very important question? The reason is plain. These people used the flag in a dishonorable fashion, they preached loyalty to cover their own unfair business methods, they commercialized their supposed devotion to the Mother Land, and now the grain growers have exposed their hypocrisy.—Calgary Albertan.

SKULKED BEHIND CHEAP EVASION

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association are well aware of the big profits they are making through the beneficent shelter they get from the policy of protection, and they are to a man opposed to any reduction being made in the tariff for loyalty's sake, or for any other sake. Had they stood up like men and declared their opposition to the increase of the British preference they would have shown that they had the courage of their convictions, but they have preferred to act like a dog caught in stealing a bone. They have skulked behind a cheap evasion, and will trust to their powers of lobbying to keep up a policy they don't want publicity to espouse.—Weyburn Herald.

This Granary Will Save You Time, Money And Work It Is The Best Protection For Your Grain

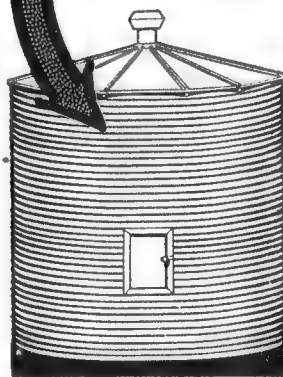
Don't expose your grain to damage by fire, weather, rats, mice, or gophers by putting it in a wooden or an imperfectly constructed metal granary. Your grain is worth too much to take any chances. Be on the safe side by storing it in a

"Metallic"

Portable

Corrugated Steel Granary

You can easily move this granary from place to place on your farm and always have it conveniently located to save time and labor when threshing.



The "Metallic" is the strongest, tightest, and most durable granary made. Heavy, galvanized, corrugated steel is used insuring great strength and rigidity. It will last a life-time. Costs less than wood. Write for complete information.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

JOEL'S PORTABLE MILL

Is a wonderful combination of a Flour Mill, a Crusher, a Grinder, a Cleaning and a Sifting Machine, and requires but two to four Horse Power

It forms a complete **MILLING PLANT**, built on the principles applied in large modern mills—**THE ROLLER SYSTEM**.

FOR MAN—It produces all grades of flour, from the coarsest to the finest household flour.

FOR ANIMALS—It produces the best form of foods, viz., crushed or ground grain, with all its nutritive and fattening qualities.

It is the only Flour Mill, Grinder and Crusher combined, built for **CAPACITY AND QUALITY OF PRODUCT**, portable or fixed, **AT POPULAR PRICES**.

QUALITY OF PRODUCT results from its marvelous grain cleaning devices and **SELF-ADJUSTABLE SIEVE BRUSHES**.

CAPACITY AND ECONOMY of operation result from the adaptation of the **ROLLER SYSTEM** with partly fluted and partly smooth rollers.

In communities where conditions do not warrant the individual use of the **JOEL'S MILL**, its portability meets the case.

Where small or large power is used for industrial or dairy purposes, the **JOEL MILL** fills a gap and will add considerable revenue to the operators without additional expense, while adding to the comfort and advantages of the surrounding section.

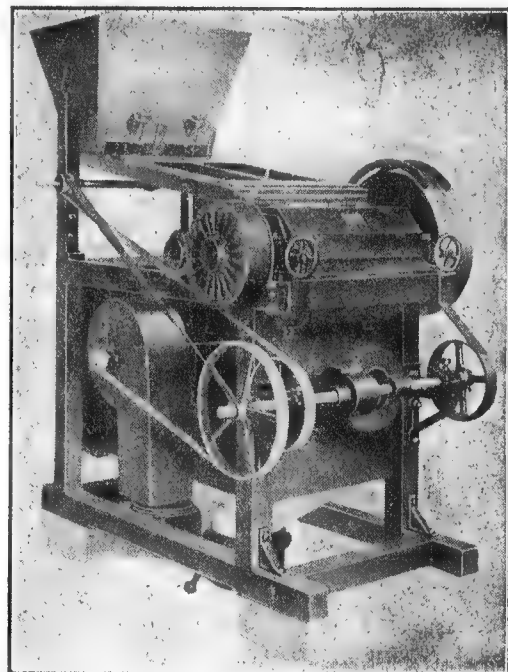
THE JOEL MILL is the last and crowning link in the marvelous chain of implements and machinery that make the farmers independent and self-sustaining.

THE JOEL MILL is completing its circuit of the world, and we can produce the highest testimonials from Switzerland, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, South Africa, Transvaal, Brazil, Chile, etc.

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EARL GREY ON PARASITES

The ninth congress of the International Co-operative Alliance opened in Glasgow on Monday, when 600 delegates attended, representing over 20,000,000 members of 130,000 co-operative societies among twenty-four nations. The proceedings were conducted in three languages—English, French and German.

In his inaugural address in the St. Mungo Halls Earl Grey, president of the alliance, said the application of the co-operative principle to their industrial life had proved that by the substitution of co-operative transportation and marketing for individual selling, and of co-operative use of power for the individual use of expensive machinery, the wants of both producer and consumer can be met more effectively and at less cost.

Co-operation meant the elimination of every unnecessary middleman. Every middleman could not be conceived in any other light than that of a parasite. Our present industrial organization was responsible for such selfishness, suspicion, hatred, and consequent inefficiency, with its sequel of poverty and discontent, that the wants of society could never be adequately met so long as the twin forces of capital and labor were warring against each other within the bosom of a single state. Co-opera-

tion showed how the warring forces of labor and capital could be reconciled with advantages to all concerned.—Overseas Daily Mail, Aug. 30, 1913.

CANADIANS CONSUME MOST WHEAT

The consumption of wheat has been estimated for various countries, with results as given in the accompanying tabulation. The estimates are based upon the average production for 10 years, exports or imports of wheat, including wheat flour reduced to wheat equivalent and exclusive of that used for seed. Canada is easily in the lead, an average Canadian using nineteen times as much wheat as a Japanese in his native country. The figures are:

	Bushels
Canada	9.5
Belgium	8.3
France	7.9
Spain	6.1
United Kingdom	6.0
Switzerland	6.0
Australia	5.5
Italy	5.4
United States	5.3
Uruguay	5.3
Argentina	5.2
Bulgaria	5.0
Austria-Hungary	4.8
Netherlands	4.2
Roumania	4.0
Denmark	3.5
Chile	3.4
Germany	3.2
Russia	2.7
Servia	2.5
Sweden	2.5
Egypt	2.5
Portugal	1.8
British India .....	.8
Mexico .....	.8
Japan .....	.5

Various conditions affect the accuracy of such estimates; the amount to be deducted for seed can be only roughly approximated, for, while data of wheat acreage are regularly published, the amount of seed used per acre in the different countries is not definitely ascertainable. The degree of accuracy varies considerably for the different countries; for instance, the estimate for such countries as England, France, and most countries of Western Europe, are probably within 3 per cent. of the truth, whereas for Mexico and Egypt the estimate may be as much as 25 per cent. wide of the mark. The figure given for the United States may be an underestimate of 2 to 4 per cent. Generally, however, it is believed that most of the figures are less than 10 per cent. in error.—Exchange.

The honors which a man enjoys should always be measured by the means he employed to secure them.

If thou be ignorant, endeavor to get knowledge. If thou hast attained knowledge, put it into practice.—Quarles.

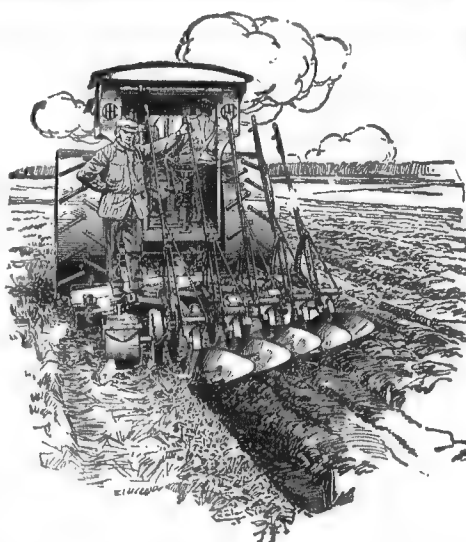
Oliver Plows Make Well-Plowed Fields

GOOD plowing consists of turning each particular soil to just the depth and in just the manner that soil requires. A well-plowed field has no air spaces between seed bed and subsoil. The plowing is deep enough to turn up fresh soil to be aerated and prepared for crop growing. The plow should break up and pulverize the soil as much as possible.

These points are fully covered by the work of Oliver plows. Whether your soil be clay, gumbo or loam, gravelly or sandy, there is an Oliver plow made to turn it properly.

Oliver Plows Tractor-Gang or Horse-Drawn

are the result of fifty-seven years experience. Tractor-gangs are built up of 4, 5 and 6-base sections, flexibly joined, so that they follow the lay of the land and plow, rolling fields to an even depth. The bases are set or lifted easily while the plow is moving. The levers have double latches, allowing either or both hands to be used. A strong 18-inch rolling coulter can be set to lift the entire plow base over a stone or other obstruction. The platform gives the operator unrestricted passage to the lever controlling any base. The Oliver No. 1 gang plow is a horse-drawn plow, designed especially for use in Western Canadian fields. When plowing with an Oliver No. 1 gang the load is equalized at a point between the beams, which brings the draft strain equally on each beam. Four horses can work abreast, all of them walking on unplowed ground



The I H C local agent will show these and many other advantages of Oliver plows, tractor-gang, horse-gang and walking. He will supply you with catalogues and literature, or, write the nearest branch house.

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At Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Al.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.;
Lethbridge, Alta.; North Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon,
Sask.; Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.

These plows are made at Hamilton, Ont.



EIGHTY MILLIONS FROM INCOME TAX**Nearly Half-Million Persons Will Pay Under New U.S. Law**

Washington, Oct. 5.—According to estimates by treasury experts 425,000 Americans must keep such account of their incomes this year that they will be able to report to the income tax collector next spring how much they owe the government under the new income tax law.

So far as the taxable American is concerned, the income tax law is now practically in force against him. While the tariff bill in which the law is embodied will not be signed until next week, the first returns do not have to be made to the internal revenue collectors before March 1, 1914. But when the returns are made they will cover the income of citizens from March 1, 1913, to December 31, and the first payment of tax will be for money received during this period.

Every single person (citizen or foreign resident) whose annual income exceeds \$3,000 and every married person with an income above \$4,000, is expected to report his or her receipts in detail to the government agents March 1 of each year. The estimate completed today indicates that the income tax will produce \$82,298,000 from the 425,000 persons taxed. To this will be added the \$35,000,000 or more produced by the present corporation tax which is continued as part of the law.

Estimate of the Tax

The income tax estimates:		
Incomes	Number	Total Tax
\$3,000 to \$5,000	120,000	\$ 630,000
\$5,000 to \$10,000	178,000	5,340,000
\$10,000 to \$15,000	53,000	4,240,000
\$15,000 to \$20,000	24,500	3,185,000
\$20,000 to \$25,000	10,500	2,100,000
\$25,000 to \$50,000	21,000	9,660,000
\$50,000 to \$75,000	6,100	6,832,000
\$75,000 to \$100,000	2,400	4,776,000
\$100,000 to \$250,000	2,500	13,775,000
\$250,000 to \$500,000	550	8,805,500
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	350	13,653,500
\$1,000,000 or above	100	9,301,000

Totals 425,000 \$82,298,000

President Wilson, the Federal judges of the supreme court and inferior courts now holding office and employees "of a stage or any political subdivision thereof" are the only persons specifically exempted from the tax by the new law. The President and judges now in office were made exempt to escape any questions of the constitutionality of the law and their successors in office will be compelled to pay the tax.

Exemptions Allowed by Law

In figuring up his net income for the taxpayer, the American business man, after deducting \$3,000 for himself, or \$4,000 if married, will have the right to claim the following additional exemptions: Necessary expenses of carrying on business not including personal, living or family expenses.

Interest paid out on indebtedness. National, state, county, school or municipal axes paid within the year.

Trade losses, or storm or fire losses, not overed by insurance.

Worthless debts charged off during the year.

A reasonable allowance for the depreciation of property.

Dividends from companies whose income has already been taxed.

Interest from state, municipal or government bonds.

The amount of the income tax as finally agreed upon follows: From \$3,000 to \$20,000, 1 per cent.; from \$20,000 to \$50,000, 2 per cent.; \$50,000 to \$75,000, 3 per cent.; \$75,000 to \$100,000, 4 per cent.; \$100,000 to \$250,000, 5 per cent.; \$250,000 to \$500,000, 6 per cent.; above \$500,000, 7 per cent.

MEXICAN REVOLUTION OVER Elections Will Be Held

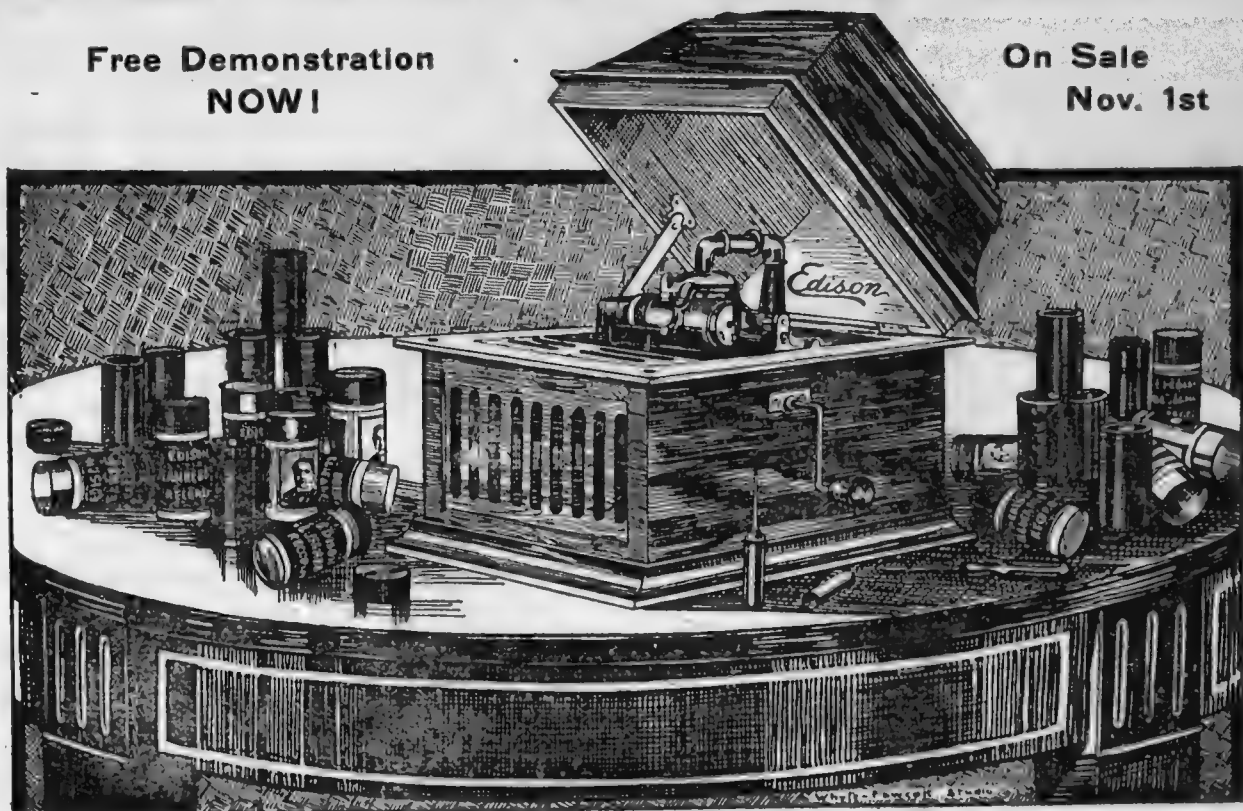
Mexico City, Sept. 27. — Messages were sent by order of President Huerta today to all the consuls representing Mexico in foreign countries, to the effect that the revolution was ended, and that the elections would be held according to the government program.

All that was now necessary, according to the president, was to keep the large garrisons in the principal cities and maintain order. Every guarantee for the free exercise of the franchise was given.

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Yours for a Free Demonstration in Your Home Absolutely Without Expense

EASY TERMS

**This Grand New Cabinet
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Complete with Records, just as shown

NO INTEREST

\$46 ⁸⁰/₁₀₀

This Great Outfit, exactly as shown in the accompanying cut, will be sent for

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absolutely without expense. This, the most wonderful offer ever made, is yours for the asking. Read the proposition carefully.

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We have here the Wonderful New Edison Hornless Phonograph, the Final Triumph of the Wizard's career. Millions have listened with delight to the Edison Phonograph of former years. Now all the inventions of the past have been eclipsed and we have this Grand New Combination Outfit, the Edison Cabinet Phonograph and New Blue Amberol Records.

We cannot sell this new Cabinet Phonograph Outfit till November 1, 1913, but we can and will give you a

Free Demonstration in Your Home

Mr. Edison has here produced a Phonograph the Superior of any Machine at Any Price heretofore shown, but we are authorized, on the first few thousand Outfits, to quote a price so ridiculously low as to be almost unbelievable, lower than any cabinet ever shown, even lower than the Horn Machines, whose place they are taking. Now, we want to place one of these new Phonographs for Free Demonstration in every representative home all over Western Canada. Don't think this is philanthropy, for it is not. We know that every demonstration means a sale, if not to you, then to your neighbor.

All we need to do is to show this wonderful New Invention. It sells itself.

How to Obtain Free Demonstration

Just send us a letter, or even a postcard, and say: "I would like to try the New Edison Hornless Phonograph in my home. Send full particulars and list of Records for selection." Remember, we are not asking you to buy anything. We want everybody to see and hear this Latest Wonder. If you can't see it in our store we want you to see it in your home. To the owner of this Latest Edison Phonograph

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and we will bring the Great White Way, with its wealth of Song and Laughter, to your door and into your home for the asking. Just send your letter or postcard now before it slips your mind. We have complete catalogues of both machines and records which we will be delighted to send you Free. You will be under no obligation and your letter will receive our careful personal attention.



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Special Song Book Free

If you will write us at once, enclosing two cent stamp, and mentioning this paper, we will forward at once absolutely Free of Charge a copy of the Doherty Song Book, containing words and music of over 50 Old Favorite Songs. This offer is only open for a limited time.

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Please forward, without obligation on my part, full instructions for obtaining a Free Demonstration of Mr. Edison's New Hornless Phonograph. Also please send, all charges prepaid, a copy of the Doherty Song Book. I enclose two cent stamp.

Name

Address

Your Oven Gains by Our Oven Test

Your oven becomes a certain producer of more bread and better bread.

PURITY

We can promise that. For from each shipment of wheat delivered at our mills we take a ten pound sample. We grind it into flour. We bake the flour into bread.

If this bread is high in quality and large in quantity, we use the shipment. Otherwise we sell it.

There is no guess-work about our promise of more bread and better bread from flour bearing this name.

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"Better Pastry Too" 525

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The Women's Ribbed Cashmere Hose illustrated is known as "Prime Quality." Made from selected quality of cashmere in full winter weight. This stocking is made on the new improved machines that knit an extra thread into the ankle and sole, and still another into the heel and toe. So neat do these machines put in the extra splicing that it will not be felt on the most tender feet, but the wear is there. Elastic rib knit, seamless feet. Black hygienic dye. Sizes 8½, 9, 9½, 10. Order No. 7E224, Price per pair .75

Consult the new Eaton Catalogue for other lines of hosiery for fall and winter. In ordering be sure to state size wanted.

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WINNIPEG CANADA

Sunshine

The Grain Growers' Sunshine Guild

OUR WOMEN CONTRIBUTORS

It has been a source of constant regret to me that the space at our disposal for correspondence is so limited. It is the women on the farms, with their personal experience of its advantages and its drawbacks, who can best help other women on farms.

To be sure, your editor enjoyed the privilege of being born and raised on a farm—and it is a great privilege, but the farm women who write to this department are living through their experience today and have something still better to offer.

So I am glad to be able to announce that with the increasing size of the paper in the winter, we will probably have considerably more room for correspondence. We will welcome any suggestions that you may have found helpful in your own work or any requests for help in any department of housework.

Also, though there are those who think it is a great mistake, we regard it as a very important part of this department's work that it should be a safe place for the out-pouring of troubles that have grown too heavy to bear.

There are times when the only way to get a proper perspective of one's troubles is to write them down. If they sound small and paltry, then it is probably the case that they are small and paltry and the very recounting of them helps one to see it.

So be sure that whatever your particular care may be, no matter what your faith or creed or nationality, it will have a sympathetic hearing from the readers of the Sunshine department and the editor of it.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

HOMES NEED MORE RIGHTEOUSNESS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been doing a lot of thinking about things suggested in your pages. I like the idea that women should show themselves capable of solving the real problems. I almost wanted to declare myself a convert to the "Votes for Women" cause. I truly do think the equality view is alright. I just didn't like taking the attitude of "having our rights." I suppose it is the militant idea really that does not commend itself to me. Surely the end should be gained more speedily by quietly showing the governing body that women have brains too, and that the nation had come to a period where matters were no more to be one-sided, but were to be put upon a reasonable basis. Perhaps I am wrong, but surely these national and home problems that we are discussing will never be solved until men and women work hand in hand, and it will take a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

I thought a good deal about the criticism of the righteousness of the home. I believe the writer has said a good word. Indeed, I think that honest work of any kind, and for women and girls housework, should not be looked down upon. It is a great blessing. I have found it so. Also I think, too, that by paying the better wages, we should be able to get help who would really help and not hinder the proper home atmosphere. I know that when health is poor it is hard to keep the home harmoniously and happily balanced and know that its best interests are being kept to the front; but, as I said, I think that the health problem is wonderfully helped out by Mr. Tyrrell's hygienic methods of living.

HOME LOVER.

I just knew you were too sensible a woman to have a reactionary point of view. F. M. B.

EARNESTLY FAVORS PURITY

Dear Miss Beynon:—Don't think me forward because I have been reading your articles in the Homemakers' page in The Guide and of course I feel that you are my friend, although you have never heard of nor thought of me.

I like those little chats because they bring back happy days to me, as I was not always on a farm nor was I always a farmer's wife. Your descriptions of things, places and people are so vivid that I can see them as I read. They are

very interesting and I'm always wondering what will be in the next issue.

When I started this I intended only to say that herewith you will find 25 cents, as I would like copies of "The Most Beautiful Story in the World" and "Teaching Life's Truths to Children."

Yes, I am a happy mother and have read a good deal along these lines, but not the above; but if I was not blessed with children, I would want copies of these books in my house that others might get the benefit. I read a most beautiful story the other day, written by or for the "White Cross League," but I don't know this League nor anything about it.

How I would like every mother in the land to read it that she may help her children to be more like our Savior.

I am always interested in your pages and I would wish that you have success in all you undertake for the good of all. I have little things happen in my life that are not at all pleasing, but I'm not going to tell because they would only linger on by the repeating.

Let us try to

Do all the good we can
To all the people we can
In all the ways we can
Whenever we can—

Yours for success,

BESSE.

I was very much interested in the story and thank you for copying it for me. I think it might be a help to mothers to have it, but, as you say, I think it would not be advisable to print it in our page. Again thanking you,

F. M. B.

GINGERBREAD

½ cup each butter, sugar, molasses and hot water, beat 1 egg in mixture, add 1 teaspoon ginger, ½ teaspoon soda, ½ cup raisins, flour enough to thicken.

PANCAKES

Beat 1 egg with tablespoon of sugar and ½ teaspoon salt; add about dipperful of water and flour enough to thicken and lastly 2 teaspoons baking powder.

NOTE—Ten days to two weeks must be allowed for the forwarding of patterns.



A VARIETY OF GARMENTS THAT CAN EASILY BE MADE BY THE HOME DRESSMAKER

7570—Men's Single-Breasted Coat, 36 to 44 breast.
7164—Men's Outing or Negligee Shirt, 34 to 40 breast. With Attached Turned-Over Collar, Soft Collar or Neck-Band.
7650—Men's Bath Robe, Small 36 or 38, Medium 40 to 42, Large 44 to 48-breast.
6709—Boy's Middy Blouse, 6 to 12 years.
7485—Boy's Blouse, 4 to 12 years. With High or Round Collar, Rolled-Over or Straight Collar, with or without Yoke on Back.

The above patterns will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper, on receipt of ten cents for each.

Note—Everyone sending for patterns is requested to send the number of pattern and the size. This is absolutely necessary to insure satisfactory service.

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The Cold Weather is coming on and we are ready with our

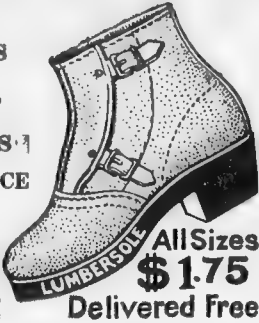
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NOTICE

Pursuant to the resolution of the Directors of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, at a meeting held in Winnipeg, April 3rd, 1913, Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company will be held in the Assembly Hall in the Industrial Bureau (corner Main and Water streets), in the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, on Tuesday, November 11th, A.D. 1913, at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

WM. MOFFAT, Secretary.

Winnipeg,
Sept. 25th, A.D. 1913.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

LAST CALL FOR STORIES

Any of you who have not already done so had best put on your thinking caps right away quick and send in a fairy or adventure story for our prize contest. Let it really be a make-up story and tell it as brightly as you can. Never mind if you have written before and have not seen your letter in print. There are dozens of good stories that I can't put in the paper for lack of space, so you must not think yours is the only one.

Every boy or girl under seventeen is invited to send a story. But it is necessary to get the signature of your teacher or one of your parents to show that the story is your own work and that the age given is correct. All stories must be written in pen and ink and on one side of the paper only.

As usual three splendid story books will be given as prizes for the three best stories received and I promise that they'll be the kind of story books that you will enjoy reading over and over again. But you'll have to hurry to have your stories in on time. Don't waste a minute, but sit down and write one now. Address all letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

DIXIE PATTON

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A CANARY BIRD

The first thing I remember was sitting in a little nest with some other birds that I soon found out were my sisters and brothers. It was a warm country where a lot of fruit hung on the tree where the nest was. I did not look very pretty, neither did my brothers and sisters. But my mother often told us that we would soon look like her. My mother was very good to us. We would only have to open our mouth and a worm would drop into it.

One day we wondered why mother was flying and screaming, so we crawled up and looked out and saw a boy climbing up to the nest. We were very frightened, but he did not hurt us. He took us far away and the next thing I remember was sitting in a cage with many of my comrades. We could not get enough to eat so many of my brothers and sisters and comrades died. We were soon found among many other birds in cages and were sent over a great ocean. We did not feel happy and did not sing. We were then put in a market place and many of us were sold. I was sold to a little boy and carried to his home. He had many brothers and sisters, but they were not at all good to me. Sometimes I would not get any food. I was very lonesome. I did not sing very much because I always heard the people grumble at me. The children would often tease me.

At last I was sold to a young couple and there I met one of my comrades who was with me on the ship. We were very happy and kept on singing from morn till night. We always had enough to eat and drink and sunshine. We were placed near some flowers which looked almost the same as those in our own country. We were soon beginning to grow old, but we were taken care of just the same. I am still living here; often I am let out to fly around in a room with my friend, but we never try to fly away, because we hope to live here all our lives.

MISS VICTORIA M. HEDLUND.
Malmo, Alta.

PUSSY CAT

All I remember when I was young is that something carried me by my neck to a nice warm place and then would take me to another. Sometimes it was warm and sometimes it was cold.

I often wished I knew what it was. I tried to see if I could open my eyes and I found I could. Then I saw it was my mother. She was all white and I had a little white and black brother.

After a while we played and ran about and had great fun. My mother brought us some mice and gophers to eat and I can remember that we growled at each other when we ate them.

One day my brother and I went out and saw a mouse and ran after it and caught it. We caught some every day when we were hungry. One time I was locked up in a bag and was bumped about a lot, and when I was let out I found I was at a new place.

A lovely child carried me in her arms

to the house, where she gave me some warm milk and I have lived there ever since. One time I saw my mother and brother; he was as big as his mother.

GWYNETH WRIGHT.

Coblenz, Sask., Age 12.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A MAPLE SEED

The first part of my life I can remember is of clinging to a twig of Mother Maple and being rocked by the breeze, while the birds sang me to sleep. There were many of my brothers all about me and they were dressed in the same way as myself, being in green with green wings. I was very proud of my own green wings and was anxious for the time to arrive when I might use them.

While we waited for our wings to grow strong, Mother Maple gave us much good advice as to our future life and in many ways trained us to go out into the big bright world. "Always be contented with your lot and put forth every effort to be a benefit to mankind," she would say, and I have always remembered her wise counsel and profited by it.

At last there came a day when Mother Maple said we might go out into the world and try our beautiful wings. With a joyous flutter I loosened my hold on the little twig and sprang into the air with my brothers. A little breeze caught us up and carried us up, up, up into the air towards the blue sky like so many birds.

When I came to earth I found myself lying among the thick grasses. Here I lay for a long time, shaded by the grass, until the soil, blown over me by the winds, shut out every vestige of light. Underneath the warm blanket thus formed I lay and slept for a long, long time.

When I awoke I found the soil around me warm and pleasant to lie in, but I was impatient to see the bright world again and felt very dissatisfied with the dark little nest where I had slept all winter. Therefore, when I sent out two little leaves into the warm sunshine, I was very pleased.

Now I remembered my mother's words and started to grow with all my might until when fall came again and it was time to sleep, I was quite three times as tall as the grasses that had surrounded me.

Thus I went on for many seasons, growing all summer and sleeping all winter, until now I am a large tree, sending out little seeds myself and training them as my mother trained me. On one of my large limbs hangs a swing in which children sit every day and swing to and fro and play and laugh, happy in the shade and pleasure which I give them. Tired travellers rest beneath my broad branches and little birds and squirrels build their nests in them from year to year. And so I have fulfilled my mother's wish in becoming a fine, large tree and in giving pleasure and shade to the human race.

GLADYS HAIGHT.

Marengo, Sask., Age 15.

SPORT

The first thing I rightly remember was my mother licking me. I looked up and saw her kind face looking at me.

There were six of us little black curly pups, the very same color as my mother.

The next day I got up and toddled around and as I was admiring myself I saw a very strange creature looking at me. It was what mother called a man. I was very much afraid at first, but mother said he would not hurt me and I became very brave and walked right up to him. He patted me very gently, but so frightened me that I ran back to my mother.

And so things went on. As I grew older my master taught me to fetch sticks. But I loved most of all to go into the water. It was so cool and refreshing. He always called me Sport. By this time I had grown a large dog. All my brothers had been taken away, so my mother brought me up well and I was a very well behaved dog.

At last duck season came around and I loved it so much that when my master picked up his gun, I would frisk and bark around him as much as to say, "Come on, old boy, I'm ready."

JAMES McMASTER.

Winterburn, Edmonton, Alta.

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Sixty Thousand trappers now send us their Raw Furs. Why not you? We pay highest prices and express charges, charge no commission and send money same day goods are received. Millions of dollars are paid trappers each year. Deal with a reliable house. We are the largest in our line in Canada.

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The Gillette is so easy to handle—it works so naturally around the awkward spots—and it carries an edge so superlatively keen—that once you adopt it the troubles of shaving yourself vanish into thin air. Instead, you find yourself really enjoying the refreshing five minutes you spend daily with the Gillette.

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Head Office : 207 Pearson Avenue, Toronto

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 9

between what the manufacturer gets for his goods and what the consumer pays for same; also some arrangement whereby machinery notes would come due say August 1 the following year. That would help some. But we must have a tariff, as we need every industry we have and every one we can get, or how are we to have a bigger and better Canada?

W. G. TUER.

Ravine Bank, Sask.

Note.—Mr. Tuer sees the need of redress for the farmers of the West, but he is evidently sincerely deluded by the "bigger and better Canada" idea adopted by the protectionists. What benefit is it to Mr. Tuer or to any farmer in Canada if the population of Canada grows to 100,000,000 in the next twenty-five years if, at the same time, the economic burden upon the agricultural industry increases? Increased population is not always a blessing. What benefit is it to Mr. Tuer or the Western farmers or any of the ordinary citizens of Canada if we develop new trusts and combines, which may indeed employ more workmen, but which will at the same time increase the cost of the necessities of life to every consumer? It is not the work of Canadians nor within their power to improve conditions in other lands, except by example, but it is our work and within our power as Canadians to improve conditions in our own country. Mr. Tuer should know that the Dominion Textile Company some years ago reduced the wages of its employees 10 per cent., when, at the same time, the company was paying 50 per cent. dividends upon its common stock. These facts are taken from the Blue Book, published by the Deputy Minister of Labor, who investigated the case. In regard to the packing company moving from Mitchell to Stratford, if Mr. Tuer would give a little thought to the subject he would see that the people of Mitchell could purchase the product of the packing company more cheaply than the people of Stratford, because the latter have been taxed to provide bonuses for the same industry. How much better off are the workmen of Toronto than the workmen of Brantford, or the workmen of Brantford than the workmen of Berlin? An answer to these questions shows that a big city does not necessarily bring prosperity to its inhabitants any more than a big country. We would earnestly advise Mr. Tuer to read Edward Porritt's book, "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada." He is looking for facts, and he will find an endless quantity of them in that book, which we have not space to provide here.—Editor.

Manufacturers in Parliament

Continued from Page 7

Hon. J. D. Reid, Minister of Customs, was until last winter a stockholder in the Edwardsburgh Starch Company at Prescott, but he sold out his holdings in advance of a transfer of the company's real estate to the Marine Department of the Dominion. The "Guide" describes Mr. G. H. Bradbury, of Selkirk, as a "manufacturer of brick," but adds that he was "managing director of Silica Brick Co., but retired from the company last year."

But for the most part the explanations mean additions. The list, for example, does not include the name of Mr. E. M. Macdonald, of Pictou; yet Mr. Macdonald has long been a strenuous and open advocate of government assistance for the steel and coal interests. It does not include Mr. A. C. Boyce, of Algoma, who would deem it necessary to deny promptly any statement that he was opposed to protection for the steel industry.

Nor does it include the large financiers, who are closely associated with the manufacturers, such as Sir Edmund Osler and Sir Rodolphe Forget. Sir Rodolphe is known to have had heavy dealings in steel stocks, but is very modest in his mention of his financial feats. In fact, the "Guide"—the sketches in which may be safely said to be "authorized"—describes him merely as "President of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, and a director in many business and financial institutions."

In making this formidable catalog, it may be added, there is no intention whatever of imputing any unworthy

motives to the members of the Houses of Parliament mentioned. These are open advocates of protection, and their work is done in the broad light of day. Moreover, there is nothing more dishonorable in the honest advocacy of protection than in the honest advocacy of free trade.

THE WORLD'S BIGGEST FRAUD

There is a gentleman in Saskatoon, Canada, who goes by the name of E. M. Trowern. He is the quixotic secretary of the Dominion Retail Merchants' Association, and he is not quite friendly with the principle of co-operation; in fact, he says it is the biggest fraud he has ever struck. This, coming from a gentleman who has mixed so much with Canadian private traders, is rather a serious charge. However, we would not have emblazoned his name in the co-operative world had it not been that we would advise our co-operative colleagues of Canada not to tremble when he thunders. Trowern has not been content to boast of his prowess among his friends, but he invited the press to make it known to the world. His statement was: "Co-operative trading societies are the greatest frauds that ever struck the community." He boasts of him and his friends having gone to the Government to oppose co-operative measures. He then asserts: "I have never seen an honest co-operative store yet, and there never has been one found in Europe. They are a fraud from top to bottom." This sounds pretty much like the argument of a windbag, and the best thing is to let him go on raising the wind till he becomes deflated. However, we notice that the co-operative press of Canada have adopted the right attitude towards him. They have invited him to proceed with his lightning and thunder, because they think he would prove the best advance agent for the co-operative movement "that has struck this country for a long time." Of course, he will. Let no dog bark when he speaks, for fear lest his words may not be heard. Since the co-operative movement began in England, we have heard many a Mr. Trowern playing the Don Quixote for the private traders, and the most that they have succeeded in doing is to make fools of themselves and give co-operation a filip. On this side of the Atlantic Ocean we have had minions of the private trading system rise to slay some struggling co-operative society, with the result that the forthcoming quarter's balance sheets have broken all records and broken the interested opposition at the same time. Mr. Trowern's battleaxe was thrown at the Grain Grower's Association of Canada. And he asserts that the "Grain Growers know no more about running the co-operative business than a cat knows of its grandmother." There was no need at all to drag in the cat. It would have been a much more striking and truer simile if he had remarked that they know no more than he. Nevertheless, let him proceed with his verbal fireworks; they will illuminate co-operation and burst himself. We congratulate our Canadian friends on having found such an effective advertising agent. He has provided us with a little holiday recreation. But co-operators, the world over, should not forget his class when they go to the electoral poll.—Co-operative News, Manchester, England.

THE SUBSIDING WAR SPIRIT

General Von Bernhardt, the German militarist, is sharply rebuked by the Cologne Gazette for a recent suggestion that in the case of a war with England, Ireland would be on the side of Germany. This theory is summarily disposed of as "crazy," and the Gazette goes on to say warmly that an overwhelming majority in Germany is in favor of a peaceful solution of all the disputes with England which may arise. The subsidence of the war spirit in both countries during the past few months has been gratifying, and the feeling grows not only among professed pacifists, but among common-sense people of all types, that a war between these two enlightened nations would be an unmitigated calamity. The political barometer has risen perceptibly of late.—Springfield Republican.

No man has come to true greatness who has not felt, in some degree, that his life belongs to his race, and that what God gives him is given for mankind.—Phillips Brooks.

The New U.S. Tariff

Below is a table showing the commodities affected by the new U.S. tariff in which increased exports from Canada may be expected as a result of the revision. The column of figures indicates the value of Canadian exports of these commodities to the United States in the year 1912 under the duties enumerated in the next column. Many of these duties have been abolished, while others are substantially reduced, as shown in column four, and it is natural to expect that the result will be a considerable increase in the quantity of Canadian goods which find a market across the border. It will be observed that on wheat, flour and potatoes the new U.S. tariff imposes a countervailing duty. This means that this duty will be charged only on goods coming from countries which impose duties on similar United States goods. In other words, while Canada maintains a duty on United States wheat and flour, the United States will collect a duty of 10 cents per bushel on Canadian wheat and 45 cents a barrel on Canadian flour. If the Canadian Parliament removes the duties from United States wheat and flour these products will be admitted from Canada free of duty. It appears, however, that wheat, flour and other wheat products must all be placed on the free list by Canada in order to secure this concession.

Article Exported	Value, 1912	Present U.S. Duty	New U.S. Duty	Canadian Duty
Cattle, according to age and value	\$640,092	From \$2 per head to \$3.75 and to 27 1/2%	Free	Pure bred free, others 25%
Horses and mules	855,544	From \$30 per head to 25%	10%	\$12.50 per head to 25%
Poultry	67,459	Live, 3c per pound; dead, 5c per pound	Live, 1c per pound; dead, 2c per pound	Live, pure bred, free; others, 20%; dead, 20%
Sheep	99,219	From 75c each to \$1.50 each	Free	Pure bred, free; others 25%
Swine	8,845	\$1.50 each	Free	Live, 1 1/2c pound
Bones	52,442	Crude, free; crushed and screened, 35%	Bone ash free	Free
Books, photos, etc.	171,090	25%	15%	Free to 25%
Barley	558,026	30c bushel	15c per bushel	15c per bushel
Beans	5,922	45c bushel	25c per bushel	25c per bushel
Buckwheat	25,115	15c bushel	Free	15c per bushel
Corn	4,078	15c bushel	Free	Free
Oats	319,124	15c bushel	6c per bushel	10c per bushel
Peas	354,835	40c per bushel	10c per bushel	15c per bushel
Rye	7,885	10c bushel	Free	10c per bushel
Wheat	1,255,063	25c per bushel	Countervailing duty 10c bushel	12c per bushel
Bran	444,202	20%	Free	60c barrel
Wheat Flour	243,934	25%	Countervailing duty 45c barrel	22 1/2%
Bricks (plain)	1,830	\$1.25 a ton	10%	80%
Bicycles	84,787	45%	25%	12 1/2c per 100 lbs.
Cement (Portland)	2,631	7c per 100 lbs. in bulk	Free	Wool, 35%
Clothing and wearing apparel	127,778	50% and 60%	Wool, 35%	Silk, 37 1/2%
Coal	2,653,214	Anthracite free. Bituminous 45c ton	Both free	Cotton, 35%
Binder twine	861,360	Free	Free	Anthracite free. Bituminous 55c ton
Fish	5,108,006	3-4c pound	Free	Free
Apples, green	21,478	25c bushel	10c per 50 pounds	1c pound
Berries	112,101	Free	Free	40c barrel
Furs (undressed)	2,019,298	Free	Free	Wild, free; others, 2c pound
Hay	5,187,727	\$4 ton	\$2 ton	Free
Hides and skins, not fur cattle	5,068,559	Free	Free	Free
Explosives and fulminates	112,612	2c to 4c pound	Free	2 1/2c pound
Junk	654,746	Free	Free	Free
(Sole) leather	6,681	5%	Free	17 1/2%
(Upper) leather	14,283	10% to 15%	Free	17 1/2%
Boots and shoes	31,615	10%	Free	25% to 30%
Harness and saddlery	15,959	20%	Free	30%
Agricultural implements and parts	74,088	15% to 45%	Free	17 1/2% to 25%
Pig iron	250,605	\$2.50 ton	Free	\$2.50 ton
Sewing machines	15,107	30%	Free	30%
Cream	792,595	5c gallon	Free	17 1/2%
Milk	975	2c gallon	Free	17 1/2%
Organs	25,023	45%	35%	30%
Pianos	47,487	45%	35%	30%
Printing paper	1,989,805	Free	Free	15%
Butter	103,834	6c pound	2 1/2c pound	4c pound
Cheese	61,067	6c pound	2 1/2c pound	3c pound
Eggs	6,270	5c dozen	2c dozen	3c dozen
Bacon	78,156	4c pound	Free	2c pound
Beef	589	1 1/2c pound	Fresh, free	2c pound
Canned beef	950	25%	Free	27 1/2%
Hams	4,304	4c pound	Free	2c pound
Lard	34	1 1/2c pound	Free	2c pound
Mutton	2,517	1 1/2c pound	Free	2c pound
Pork	3,580	Fresh, 1 1/2c pound	Free	2c pound
Rags	315,770	Free	Free	Free
Clover seed	584,326	Free	Free	10%
Flax seed	1,802,894	25c bushel	15c bushel	10c bushel
Grass seed	172,236	Free	Free	10%
Gypsum (crude)	120,529	30c ton	10%	Free
Sand and gravel	415,461	Free	Free	Free
Potatoes	19,286	25c bushel	Countervailing duty 10%	20c bushel
Turnips	245,649	25%	15%	30%
Vegetables (canned)	5,502	2 1/2c pound	25%	1 1/2c pound
Planks and boards	13,634,108	\$1.25 per 1,000	Free	Free
Laths, polings and pickets	1,821,518	20c 1,000 pieces	Free	Free
Shingles	1,451,978	50c 1,000	Free	Free
Wood blocks for pulp	5,697,301	Free	Free	Free

Millers Favor Free Trade

The following letters have been received from the Echo Milling Company and the Grain Growers' Grain Company, in reply to enquiries suggested by the passage of the new United States Tariff

Daily Capacity 300 Barrels.

The Echo Milling Company, Limited,
Gladstone, Man.

Oct. 2, 1913.

The Editor,

Grain Growers' Guide,

Dear Sir:—Replying to your recent inquiry re the protective tariff, we are pleased to inform you that we do not consider protection of any value to the Echo Milling Company, and we shall be quite glad to see wheat, wheat flour and other wheat products placed on the free list, as we believe such action would tend towards wider free trade and thus be not only beneficial to ourselves as flour millers, but decidedly beneficial to the farmers of this country. The tariff cannot be of any benefit to the milling industry, as Canada already has a milling capacity far in excess of the home consumption, and our surplus has to be

exported and meet world competition in foreign markets, which means that our products are on a free trade basis for export.

As to the home market, we have ample protection (if any is needed) by the freight rates, which must be added to the price of imported goods, and this will always give the home manufacturer a fair profit, even against the keenest competition. We might point out that our plant, along with almost all other flour mills in the West, is situated in the midst of the world's finest wheat fields, with immense quantities of wheat right at our doors. This gives us our raw material at first cost, and thus brings our cost of production as low as possible. It is ridiculous to think that the foreign miller could ship flour into this country and in any way injure the sale of our products made from wheat



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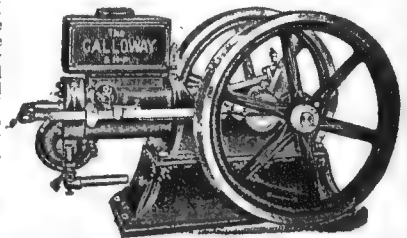
The Galloway is the most practical engine. It has built into it the engine experience of 30 years. It's the simplest, easiest understood, and therefore free from expensive stoppage for any reason.

My best proof is the fact that tens of thousands of farmers call the Galloway engine the simplest, easiest operated, and best engine they ever saw. They bought it after considering the merits of every other engine in the market, and after years of use they pin their faith to the Galloway.

You want to try a Galloway at my risk. I guarantee to ship promptly; I warrant it will arrive in good condition; I guarantee that you can operate it easily; and I promise you faithfully if in any way you are not pleased with the engine I will refund you all your money, pay the freight both ways and take the engine back to Winnipeg. Better still, I have a special proposition which I would like to make you by which you can partly or entirely pay for your engine. Write today for my new catalog.

WM. GALLOWAY, Pres.

Wm. Galloway Co. of Canada Ltd.
Dept G.G. WINNIPEG, MAN.



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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

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Make Bill of Lading read "PETER JANSEN CO., PORT ARTHUR" or "FORT WILLIAM"

grown around our doors. The milling industry not only does not profit by a protective tariff but suffers by having to pay protected prices on all its machinery and equipment.

Free trade would give us our machinery and equipment, also cotton sacks, coal and other supplies, at a consider-

ably lower cost and naturally lower our cost of production. This would enable us to sell our products at a lower price than we are able to do today. It would enable us to do a larger export business and thus make us better able to compete with foreign millers. The larger our export business the better it would be

N. M. Paterson & Co.

262-266 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Elevators:
St. Boniface
Man. and
Fort William
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Winnipeg
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Bill your cars "Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited." That will enable us to see that your shipment has dispatch, check up grading and make prompt disposition in accordance with your wishes. We are prepared to handle cars strictly on commission or to wire out net quotations, if desired. Liberal advances and prompt adjustment with Government Certificate. Any Banker will tell you our standing in the grain trade is the very highest. Write us for desired information re shipping and disposition of grain in carload lots. If you haven't already one of our Data for Grain Shippers, let us send you one. It will be of value to you.

COMMISSION DEPARTMENT

James Richardson & Sons, Limited

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President and General Manager.

W. E. McNAUGHTON,
Office and Sales Manager.

OFFICE: 414 CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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BLACKBURN & MILLS

(A. M. BLACKBURN)

(D. K. MILLS)

531 Grain Exchange Telephones Main 46 and 3570 Winnipeg, Man.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

indirectly for the farmers of this country as we would then have larger quantities of by-products to sell them and thus assist them to enter mixed farming and build up the dairy industry throughout the West. We believe that Free Trade would benefit the Echo Milling Co. and heartily favor it. Our plant has a capacity of 300 barrels per day and we have been operating it for a number of years. We are in this country to stay and are now enlarging our plant to meet the increased demand by our farmer customers. Our whole stake is in this country and we are firm believers in the future of the prairies. We believe, however, that the breaking down of the tariff barriers will give us greater development than the present protective system. Free Trade would bring cheaper machinery and equipment to every farmer and thus enable him to sell at a larger profit, as his products are almost always sold on an export basis and their profit depends on lowering their cost of production. We would certainly like to see more prosperity in the farmers' homes than is found today, and it would be a decided benefit to us to always have a prosperous farming community in which to dispose of our goods.

Trusting that we have made ourselves clear on our stand on the tariff question and giving you permission to use this in any way you wish for the benefit of the West, we are, Yours very truly,

ECHO MILLING COMPANY,
Per F. B. McKenzie, Manager.
Gladstone, Man., Oct. 2, 1913.

From The Grain Growers' Grain Company

Winnipeg, Canada

Oct. 4, 1913

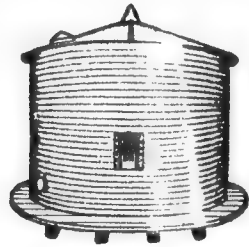
Editor, Grain Growers' Guide,

Dear Sir:—Your letter of October 3, asking what attitude The Grain Growers' Grain company will take with regard to the situation in wheat and flour caused by the passage of the new United States tariff, is to hand. The position, as we understand it, is, that the free admission of Canadian wheat, wheat flour, and other wheat products to the United States market will be secured immediately those articles are placed on the free list by Canada. The Grain Growers' Grain company is interested in this question both as a company of farmers, anxious to secure the best price which the world's market can afford for their wheat, and also, in a small way, as millers, the Company being engaged in the operation of a small flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels a day, and situated at Rapid City, Manitoba. As far as free trade in wheat between Canada and the United States is concerned, it is evident that this country has everything to gain and nothing to lose by such an agreement. There need be no fear that the free admission of United States wheat to this country would adversely affect the price of grain here, but, on the other hand, it is certain that the Canadian farmer will benefit in the price which he will receive for his grain, particularly that of low grade, by having the United States market thrown open to him. There are occasionally periods, it is true, when Winnipeg prices, on higher grades, are equal to those of Minneapolis, but, when wheat is being marketed in any considerable quantity at Winnipeg, Minneapolis prices are almost invariably higher than those paid here. Records for the past ten years show that prices in the Minneapolis market, from which Canadian wheat has been barred by a tariff of 25 cents per bushel, have been, on the average, 5 cents higher than in Winnipeg.

The situation with regard to flour is somewhat different. If wheat and flour are made free by both countries, the millers of Canada will be brought into competition with their rivals in the United States, both in the purchase of their wheat and in the sale of their flour. As far as The Grain Growers' Grain company is concerned, we have no hesitation in saying, we are prepared to meet that competition. The mill we are at present operating is situated in the midst of the wheat fields, from which we can draw our raw material, and also in the midst of the market in which our flour is disposed of. We already meet the competition of the four big milling companies of Canada, and, if we can hold our own with these, as we are doing, we have no fear of the competition of mills at Minneapolis, with a rail haul of 500 miles to contend with. The present Canadian duty of 60 cents per barrel on flour is of no use to us. We do not need

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GEESSE	"	13c
LIVE OLD HENS.....per lb.		13c
LIVE OLD ROOSTERS ...	"	12c
SPRING CHICKENS	"	15c
TURKEYS (old or young) ..	"	17c
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complete with 3 1/2 inch iron cylinder; 1 1/2 inch pipe; 7 foot set length; weighs 65 lbs. Suitable for wells to depth of 30 feet by simply adding the necessary length of 1 1/2 inch pipe, at 15 cents per foot. Guaranteed equal to any pump made. This is just a sample of the savings we offer you in pumps. We will be glad to furnish you with a free estimate on any style of well pump you require. Write us, stating depth of well. If you haven't a copy of our Farm Supply Catalog, send for it today.

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protection, and we are willing to pay the world's price for wheat and to take the world's price for flour.

Yours truly,

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
T. A. CRERAR, President.

MILLING COMPANY'S LARGE PROFITS

Montreal, Oct. 1.—The Lake of the Woods Milling Company's annual meeting took place this afternoon, presided over by Lt. Col. Meighen. The profits for the year show an increase of \$92,666 over those of last year, and the surplus also shows a substantial gain. The features of the statement are: Profit for the year 1912, \$457,011; 1913, \$549,677. Paid out in interest on bonds and dividends, 1912, \$373,140; 1913, \$372,000. Paid out bonus of 2 per cent. on common stock, 1913, \$42,000. Surplus account, 1912, \$817,457; 1913, \$853,134. Written off goodwill and trade mark account, 1912, \$100,000; 1913, \$50,000. Written off property account, 1913, \$50,000.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, October 4, 1913)

Wheat.—This week sees the market close again at a lower figure, October being just about 2 cents under last Monday. The feature of the week has been the excellent export demand, which has taken care of the enormous receipts that continue to come to hand. Considering the receipts, the market is holding very well, and if, during the next few weeks, bad weather or car shortage should materially cut down receipts from the country, there would likely be some reaction. The Argentine crop is just beginning to attract attention in importing countries and reports from there are not any too favorable. Any continuance of unfavorable conditions in the Argentine should have a strengthening influence on cables. Taking everything into consideration, it seems to us that there is no need for anyone to be afraid of there being any big slump in prices from these levels. A continuance for the next month of present enormous receipts and the most favorable conditions elsewhere would be necessary to have such an effect.

Oats.—Oats closed about 1 cent lower and throughout the week the demand for this grain has been very indifferent. American advices state that our oats are being offered in the Eastern States for less money than their own and with the new tariff coming into effect there may be some re-adjustment of values. The next couple of weeks should bring out whatever changes there are likely to be in this direction.

Barley.—Barley is still in very poor demand, there being no signs of interest on the part of exporters, except on one day during the week. The next day exporters were re-sellers and since then sellers have had to force their grain on the market.

Flax.—There is not yet any heavy movement of flax and consequently there is little interest in the market. Prices are lower than a week ago.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	Oct	Dec	May
Sept. 30.....	82½	82	87
Oct. 1.....	82½	81½	87
Oct. 2.....	82½	81½	87
Oct. 3.....	82½	81½	87
Oct. 4.....	81½	81½	86½
Oct. 6.....	81½	80½	86½
Oats—			
Sept. 30.....	35½	35½	40½
Oct. 1.....	35½	35½	39½
Oct. 2.....	34½	35½	39½
Oct. 3.....	34½	35½	39½
Oct. 4.....	34½	34½	38½
Oct. 6.....	34½	34½	38½
Flax—			
Sept. 30.....	122	123	128
Oct. 1.....	121	122	128½
Oct. 2.....	120	121½	128½
Oct. 3.....	118½	120	126
Oct. 4.....	119	120	126½
Oct. 6.....	119	120½	125½

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, October 4)

No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car, dockage.....	\$0.87½
No. 1 hard wheat, 3 cars.....	85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car.....	83½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, choice.....	86
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 2 cars.....	84
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars.....	83½
No. 3 wheat, 1 car.....	79
Rejected wheat, 1 car.....	81½
Rejected wheat, part car.....	73
No grade wheat, 1 car.....	80
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, mixed.....	81
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car.....	83½
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car.....	78
No grade oats, 1 car, sample.....	36
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	37
No. 4 white oats, 1 car.....	36
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive.....	38
Mill oats, 1 car.....	30
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars.....	37
Sample oats, part car.....	36
No. 2 rye, 1 car.....	59
No. 3 rye, 1 car.....	55
Screenings, 3 cars to arrive.....	8.00
Screenings, 1 car to arrive.....	14.00
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars.....	64
No grade barley, 1 car.....	55
No grade barley, 2 cars.....	60
Sample barley, 2 cars.....	56
Sample barley, 1 car, hot.....	44
No. 4 barley, 3 cars.....	63
No. 4 barley, 1 car.....	67
Sample barley, 1 car.....	68
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car.....	57
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars.....	55
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car.....	65
No. 1 flax, 4 cars.....	1.38½
No. 1 flax, 1,500 bu.....	1.40½

GRAIN INSPECTION FOR SEPTEMBER

Spring Wheat—	1913	1912
1 Man. Hard.....	239	59
1 Man. W. Fife.....	1	1
1 Man. Nor.....	14,811	2,090
2 Man. Nor.....	4,542	1,124
3 Man. Nor.....	897	403
No. 4.....	93	105
No. 5.....	8	39
No. 6.....	14	55
Feed.....	4	31
Smutty.....	394	1
No grade.....	55	818
Rej.....	1,683	186
Condemned.....	1	5
No established grade.....	3	1
2 Goose.....	2	1
Screenings.....	1	1
Winter wheat.....	22,747	4,918
.....	174	268
Total cars wheat.....	22,921	5,186

Oats—	1913	1912
Ex. 1 C.W.....	2	2
1 C.W.....	30	2
2 C.W.....	1,315	72
3 C.W.....	409	32
Ex. 1 Feed.....	148	80
1 Feed.....	35	32
2 Feed.....	163	31
Rej.....	71	42
No grade.....	27	47
Condemned.....	9	20
Mixed grain.....	72	2
Total cars.....	2,281	358
Barley—	1913	1912
2 C.W.....	1	1
3 Ex. C.W.....	102	1
3 C.W.....	1,212	133
4 C.W.....	510	22
Rej.....	272	34
No grade.....	8	85
Feed.....	46	2
Total.....	2,151	282
Flax—	1913	1912
1 N.W.C.....	481	55
2 C.W.....	46	16
3 C.W.....	10	48
Rej.....	2	1
No grade.....	13	1
Condemned.....	2	7
Total.....	554	127
Rye.....	36	1
Grand total cars.....	27,943	5,953

Cash Prices in Store Fort William and Port Arthur from September 30 to October 6 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept 30	82½	81½	79½	73	..	..	..	35	33½	34½	33½	32½	46	43	41	41	120½	118½	106	..
Oct. 1	82	80	79	73½	..	..	..	34½	33½	33½	32½	32½	46½	43½	41	41	120	118	104	..
2	81½	80	78½	73	..	..	..	34½	33½	33½	32½	32	40½	43½	41	41	119½	117½	103½	..
3	81½	80	78½	73	..	..	..	34½	33½	33½	32½	32½	..	..	41	41	118	116	102	..
4	81½	80	78½	73	..	..	..	34	32½	33½	32½	32½	45½	42½	41	41	118	116	104	..
6	81½	79	78½	72½	..	..	..	33½	32½	33½	32½	32	..	..	..	..	118	116	104	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

CORRECTED TO MONDAY, OCTOBER 6

Winnipeg Grain	MON.	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Winnipeg Live Stock	MONDAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO	Country Produce	MON-DAY	WEEK AGO	YEAR AGO
Cash Wheat				Cattle				Butter (per lb.)			
No. 1 Nor.....	81	83½	96	Extra choice steers.....	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	\$ c. \$ c.	Fancy dairy.....	24c-25c	24c-25c	26c
No. 2 Nor.....	79	82	94	Choice butcher steers and heifers.....	5.85-6.10	6.00-6.25	.....	No. 1 dairy.....	22c	22c	24c
No. 3 Nor.....	78	80½	90	Fair to Good Butcher steers and heifers.....	5.50-5.75	5.75-6.00	5.50-6.00	Good round lots.....	20c	20c	22c
No. 4.....	72	74½	85½	Best fat cows.....	5.35-5.50	5.40-5.65	4.75-5.00	Eggs (per doz.)			
No. 5.....	..	..	75	Medium cows.....	5.40-5.50	5.50-5.65	4.75-5.00	.....	25c	25c	25c
No. 6.....	..	..	65	Common cows.....	4.35-4.75	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.25	Potatoes			
Feed.....	..	..	61	Best bull.....	3.25-3.75	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.50	In sacks, per bushel	35c-37c	35c-37c	35c
Cash Oats				Com'n and medium bull	4.25-4.50	4.25-4.50	3.50-3.85	Milk and Cream			
No. 2 C.W.....	33½	35½	45	Choice veal calves.....	3.50-4.00	3.50-4.00	3.00-3.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but terfat)	..	32c	35c
Cash Barley				Heavy calves.....	7.00-7.50	7.50-8.00	6.50-7.50	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but terfat)	..	27c	27c
No. 3.....	..	45½	48	Best milkers and spring ers (each).....	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	5.00-6.00	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs)	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cash Flax				Com'n milkers and spring ers (each).....	\$65-\$75	\$60-\$75	\$55-\$70	Hay (per ton)			
No. 1 N.W.....	118	123	162	.....	\$40-\$50	\$45-\$55	\$35-\$45	No. 1 Red Top.....	\$11-\$12	\$11-\$12	\$15
Wheat Futures				Hogs				No. 1 Upland.....	\$10-\$11	\$10-\$11	\$16
October.....	81½	83½	89	Choice hogs.....	\$9.00	\$9.00	9.00-9.50	No. 1 Timothy.....	\$15-\$16	\$16-\$17	19-22
December.....	80	82½	85½	Heavy sows.....	\$7.00	\$7.00	5.50-6.50				
May.....	86½	88½	90½	Stags.....	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00				
Oat Futures				Sheep and Lambs							
October.....	34½	35½	39½	Choice lambs.....	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.50-6.75				
December.....	34	35½	34½	Best killing sheep.....	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50	4.50-5.00				
May.....	38	40	..								
Flax Futures											
October.....	119	122	158								
December.....	120½	123½	155								
May.....	125	..	..						

WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, October 4, were:

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat.....	\$0.81½	\$0.85½
2 Nor. wheat.....	80½	83½
3 Nor. wheat.....	78½	81½
No grade.....	73-81½	73-81½
3 White oats.....	32½	37½
Barley.....	41-45½	52-70
Flax No. 1.....	1.18	1.40½
Futures—		
October wheat.....	81½	84½
December wheat.....	81½	84½
May wheat.....	86½	89½
Beef Cattle, top.....	\$6.10	\$9.40
Hogs, top.....	9.00	8.90
Sheep, yearlings.....	5.50	5.90

Winnipeg Live Stock

Stockyard Receipts

Receipts at the Winnipeg stockyards for the past week amounted to 3,500 cattle, 299 calves, 1,172 hogs and 699 sheep, compared with 2,389 cattle, 328 calves, 1,291 hogs and 3,981 sheep for the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 3,327 cattle, 820 hogs and 1,945 sheep.

Cattle
A rather liberal supply of cattle this week slowed down the market, and pulled 15 to 25 cents off the prices of all grades, except a couple of lines. Bulls and stockers were the only kind to withstand the decline, best bulls still being quoted at \$4.25 to \$4.50 and common and medium bulls \$3.50 to \$4.00. Best feeders, weighing 900 lbs. or so, are worth \$5.25 to \$5.50 and fair to good feeders fetch \$5.00 to \$5.25. Light stockers are selling from \$4.75 to \$5.00. Milkers and springers are selling firm from \$6.50 to \$7.50, and the common to medium kind from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Few choice cattle have come in during the week, \$5.75 to \$6.10 being the price for the best sort. Country prices are too high to do the shipper much good, but a lot of cattle are being marketed before they are properly finished. They would bring better prices if fed up for a while longer. The veal market has been over-supplied lately, with the result that choice veals are down 50 cents, selling from \$7.00 to \$7.50, and medium \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Hogs
Hogs are coming in comparatively small numbers these days and that accounts for the 9 cent price still holding good for choice stuff. Roughs are 7 cents, and stags 5 cents. A decline from the 9 cent level is looked for as soon as larger supplies begin coming to hand.

Sheep and Lambs
Very light receipts of sheep and lambs and no change in figures. Best lambs \$6.50 to \$7.00, and best killing sheep \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

Butter
Fancy dairy and No. 1 dairy are firm at last week's prices, 24 to 25 cents, and 22 cents respectively. Good round lots are firmer, but our last quotation, 20 cents, holds good. Supplies are, of course, declining, on account of the colder weather, but they are nevertheless keeping ahead of the last two years.

Eggs
Candled eggs are bringing 25 cents, with plenty of demand and only moderate receipts. Fresh gathered and guaranteed eggs are quoted 30 to 32 cents, with an unlimited outlet for all that can be found.

Potatoes
Heavy shipments of potatoes are coming in, but the price stands level with the past few weeks, 35-37 cents per bushel, in sacks. A decline is not looked for.

Milk and Cream
The new fall scale of prices, 32 cents for sweet cream and 27 cents for sour, holds without change so far. A slight advance may be made before the month is over, depending on circumstances. Supplies are coming in as freely as could be looked for.

Dressed Meats
Winnipeg butchers are paying up to 10½ cents per lb. for dressed beef, 14 cents for fresh veal, 13 cents for hogs and 12½ cents for mutton. Fresh spring lamb is down one cent to 15 cents. There is a scarcity of choice dressed meats in most lines.

Hay
Wild hay is even with last week, \$11-\$12 for No. 1 Red Top and \$10-\$11 for No. 1 Upland. Timothy is down a dollar, to \$15-\$16. Shipments are coming in moderately well.

Hides, Wool, Tallow
Hides—Cured hides, 12½ cents per lb., delivered in Winnipeg; green hides, 11½ cents; western branded hides, 10 to 10½ cents; shearings and lambskins, 15 to 35 cents each.

Tallow—No. 1 tallow is worth 5 to 5½ cents lb.; No. 2, 4 to 4½ cents, delivered to the trade.

Wool—Manitoba wool is bringing 10 to 11 cents per lb. for coarse; 11 to 12 cents for medium. Seneca Root—45 to 48 cents per lb.

Furs
Until the winter fur season opens, in November, when the local prices will be changed in harmony with Eastern and old world market conditions, Winnipeg dealers are allowing these quotations to stand. Prices range from No. 2 small to No. 1 extra large.

Badger, 75 cents to \$1.75; bear, black, small, \$2.00 to \$10.00; medium, \$6.00 to \$12.00; large, \$9.00 to \$18.00; bear, brown, small, \$2.50 to \$8.00; medium, \$4.50 to \$12.00; large, \$6.50 to \$18.00; weasel, 25 cents to 75 cents; wolverine, \$2.00 to \$5.00; fisher, \$4.00 to \$25.00; fox, red, \$2.00 to \$8.00; fox, silver, pale, \$75.00 to \$150.00; dark, \$150.00 to \$750.00; lynx, \$75.00 to \$18.00; mink, \$1.50 to \$8.50; marten, dark, \$8.00 to \$25.00; rats, spring, 35 cents to 50 cents; rats, winter, 15 cents to 40 cents; rats, fall, 10 cents to 30 cents; skunk, 75 cents to \$1.75; wolf, timber, \$1.50 to \$5.50; prairie, \$1.50 to \$4.50.



You Can Save Money on Eaton Shipments

We have been looking into various phases of the Eaton system lately with a view to effecting further savings for our customers. One phase which we have investigated in this connection is shipping charges. And we have found that they can be reduced. Let us tell you about it. It will mean a direct saving to you.

By Our New Policy of Free Cartage

In the first place, we have established our own cartage system, so as to save our Mail Order customers the amount formerly charged them by the Railway Cartage Companies to haul freight to the railway freight sheds. Formerly this cartage charge was 20 cents for small shipments and a rate per hundred for large ones, the total amounting in a year to many thousands in the aggregate. We have installed six drays and seven motors and other equipment, at a cost of \$50,000, and will now cut out these charges by doing the cartage ourselves, thus effecting a direct saving to Mail Order customers.

And by Ordering in Shipments of 100 Pounds

Then, customers can make a further saving by bulking their orders so that an order will weigh at least 100 pounds.

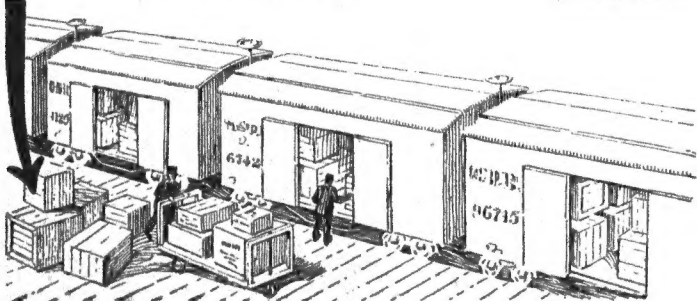
This is the point: Freight rates on 100 pounds are the same as on any fraction thereof—the same as on 50, 60 or 80 pounds, for instance. There is a minimum fixed rate for 100 pounds or less; on all over 100 pounds the rate is so much per pound.

Thus, in ordering, you can have a shipment of 100 pounds sent to you for the same charge that one of 60 or 70 or less would cost. It pays you to get as much as you can for your money. The way to do is to run your order up to 100 pounds in weight or over.

This can be done easily by bulking your order, including in it some heavy goods such as groceries, canned goods, hardware, etc., which will make up the extra weight. Try it on your next order.

We want our customers to benefit on these two points. We have already cut out Railway Cartage rates. Customers can now further save by ordering in lots of 100 pounds or more. Thus, working together, a material saving can be made.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA



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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

After investigation, we believe every advertiser on this page to be reliable. Please advise us if you know otherwise.

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LAWTON RANCH, STREAMSTOWN, ALTA.
—To rent, with option of buying, 640 acres this fall. Exceptionally good stock and grain farm; first class stock and machinery can be taken at valuation if required. For further particulars write T. E. Law. 40-3

HERE'S A SNAP — HALF-SECTION AT
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WANT TO RETIRE. GOOD FARM FOR SALE
or to rent. Sale preferred. Address E. H. Bonnev. Swanson, Sask. 41-2

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FOR SALE—RUMELY 30-60 OIL PULL
and Rumely 8-bottom breaker plows. Outfit in first class shape. Worth far more than price asked for. Engine, \$2,150.00; Plows, \$400.00. For terms and particulars write to J. A. Bolling, Hawarden, Sask. 41-2

FARM STOCK FOR SALE

FOREST HOME FARM—CLYDE STALLIONS, one, two and three years. Mares and fillies. Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Yorkshire pigs. May farrow. Some splendid Oxford Down rams, shearlings and lambs. Stations Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy P.O., Man. 31tf

AYRSHIRES, BERKSHIRES, SHROPSHIRE. Stock all ages, singles, pairs, or herds for sale. John Alston, Lakeview Dairy Farm, Prince Albert.

FOR SALE—SIXTY HEAD REGISTERED
Shorthorns and Berkshires. Both sexes. Choice breeding. W. N. Crowell, Napinka, Man. 41-4

CATTLE

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND
Ponies—Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. F. Marples, Poplar Park farm, Hartney, Man. 31tf

A CARLOAD OF YOUNG SHORTHORN
grade females. Registered Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Farm near station. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man. 34tf

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Breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

ROBERTS BROS., VEGREVILLE.—LARG-
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Red Cockerels from prize-winning stock, \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$5 each. Frank Holmes, Broadway, Saskatoon. 40-3

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EGGS—THE SIMPSON PRODUCE COM-
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These are also the three qualities that make The Guide such a power for good in this Western country. Nothing good was ever done without enthusiasm and whole-hearted belief. There is an atmosphere about the organized farmers and The Guide that commands respect.

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The opportunity is now presented to the farmers of the West of securing upon the most favorable terms in combination with The Guide, that old reliable stand-by, The Farmers' Tribune of Winnipeg, which for about a quarter of a century has been the constant friend and champion of the interests of the agriculturists of the West. Thoroughly up-to-date in all news and other departments. The Farmers' Tribune is an ideal weekly and should be in the home of every settler. It is a friend that can be relied upon. Try it in your home for one year.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Enclosed please find.....dollars.....cents, to pay for The Grain Growers' Guide and.....

NAME.....

POST OFFICE.....PROVINCE.....

Wheat Values



On Tuesday, September 23rd, two letters from farmers at different points in Saskatchewan arrived at our office stating that on September 20th the very best bid their local buyers would make, basis 1 Northern, for cars loaded on track, was 68 cents. The freight rate from each of these points to Fort William is 10 3-4 cents per bushel on wheat. On Thursday, the 25th of September, we received a personal call from a gentleman interested in a farm in Saskatchewan, who told us that the previous day, September 24th, the best price paid by local buyers at the two points from either of which the grain he was interested in could be shipped, was 64 cents. He stated they had paid 65 cents, basis 1 Northern, for one car belonging to a friend of his, this friend getting the extra one cent because he was a big farmer who would have about 40,000 bushels more to market. This being his first year in the country, he was not acquainted with this Company or its methods of doing business, and came to see us to find out if we were prepared to make net track bids by wire when shippers so desired, he having been informed by local grain men that we only handled grain on consignment.

On each of these dates The Grain Growers' Grain Company bought over 100 cars, basis 1 Northern, by wire and telephone from different points all over the three provinces. The price paid for every one of these shipments was based on the Winnipeg October price those dates: 84 3-4 cents and 82 5-8 cents, the deductions from these prices being freight from shipping point to Fort William or Port Arthur and one cent per bushel

covering our commission. This makes the net track price, which we wired to a point in Saskatchewan taking 10 3-4 cents per bushel rate on wheat, 73 and 70 7-8 cents.

Compare these plain Facts: On the dates mentioned these farmers took 68 cents and 65 cents net track, basis 1 Northern, when they could have got 73 and 70 7-8 cents simply by wiring The Grain Growers' Grain Company for a bid. These points certainly are new points at which there is evidently no competition. But wherever you are there is a point for you to consider. Think it over.

No matter where you are or how you want your business done, this farmers' company will handle it for you in whatever way you want, and on the one basis as far as our margin of profit is concerned. This way of doing business, being built on principles worth standing for, has, without the aid of local buyers all over the country, made the volume of farmers' grain handled by us grow in six years from 2 1-2 million bushels to over 30 million bushels this past season.

Get in touch with us now. Market your grain through this farmers' agency and get satisfaction.

The Grain Growers' Grain Company Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CALGARY, ALTA.